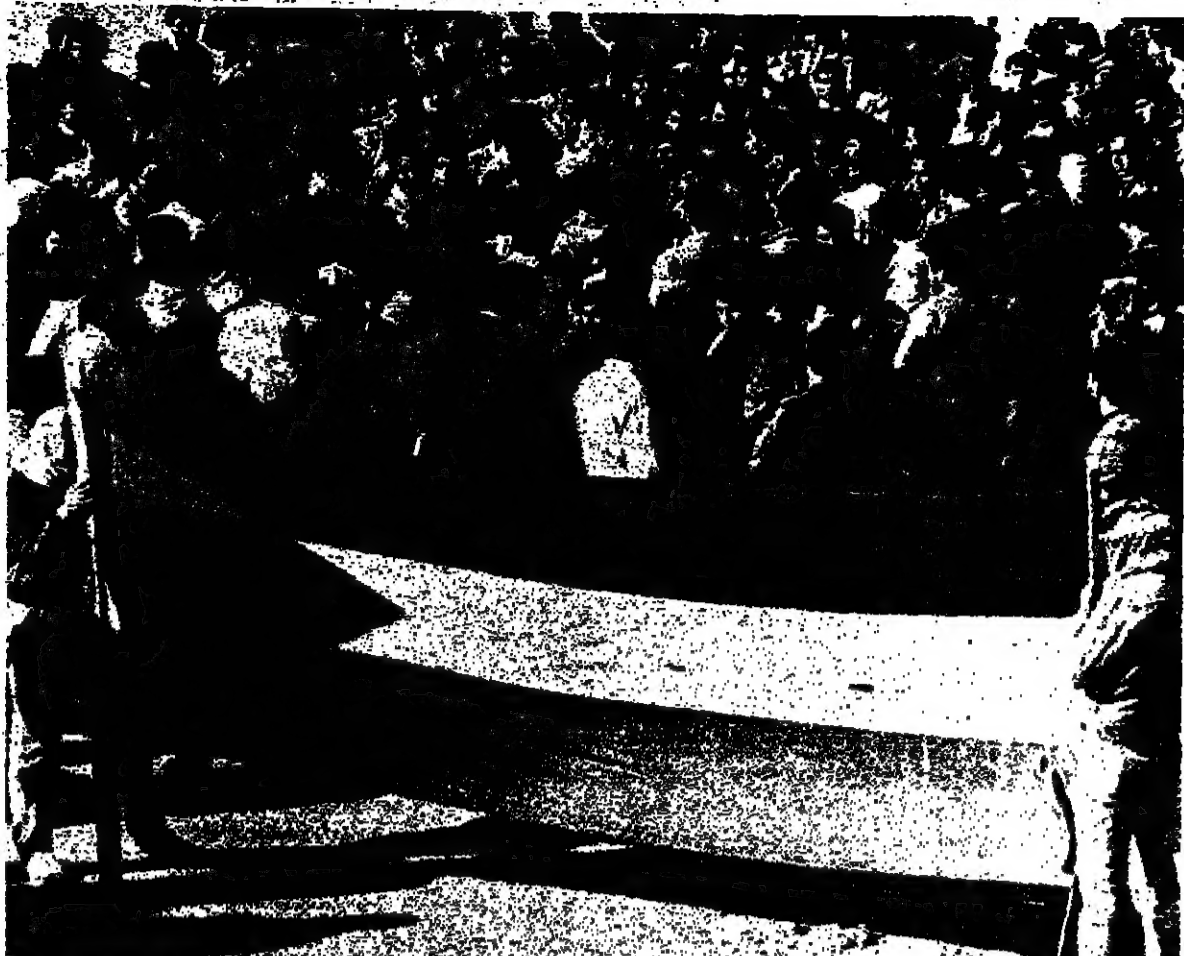


# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**Lend the Master**  
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Students hold up a large Palestinian flag during yesterday's memorial march at Bir Zeit University. (Reuters)

## Rabin: Balata boy 'not killed by IDF'

## Another day of violence in West Bank, Gaza Strip

By JOEL GREENBERG and DVORAH GETZLER  
BIR ZEIT. — A peaceful memorial march was held yesterday at Bir Zeit University but violent disturbances continued in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Two Palestinian youths were wounded, one critically, and an Israeli and a foreign journalist were hurt.

At Bir Zeit, close to a thousand students and faculty members marched to the university's old campus in a memorial procession for two students killed by IDF troops last week. The marchers, who locked arms and walked mostly in silence, were led by the university's acting president, Gabi Barsamki, and by deans and senior university officials. When the procession reached the old campus, the site of last week's clashes, students began singing nationalist songs and chanting slogans.

IDF troops kept out of sight during the march, though a military helicopter hovered overhead. An army jeep moved well ahead and out of sight of the marchers, and a military command car which encountered the procession quickly turned around.

The march began and ended at the

### Bir Zeit bypass

By GERSHOM GORENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
A bypass road to serve Jewish settlers will be built around Bir Zeit, the site of violent clashes last week between Palestinian students and the IDF, Housing Minister David Levy promised. West Bank settlement leaders yesterday.

Levy made the promise during a meeting with leaders at Psagot, a settlement just outside Al-Bira. "Matah Binyamin regional council head Pinhas Wallerstein had complained at the beginning of the meeting that residents of some settlements had to drive through Bir Zeit to get to work and to take children to school, and that the town had been closed to Israeli vehicles for three days because of the disturbances there. (See related story, page 2)

new campus, where a short demonstration was held, addressed by Barsamki and student representatives.

In the Knesset, Defence Minister

Rabin said yesterday that the 12-year-old boy who died of gunshot wounds during a demonstration at the Balata refugee camp on Monday "was brought to hospital before the army unit dealing with Balata had fired so much as a single shot."

Rabin was answering two no-confidence motions moved by the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace.

Rabin said that he did not want to say anything more at the moment, since an investigation into the boy's death was still under way. But so far, it appeared that the boy had been brought to the hospital before the army opened fire on the demonstrators.

"But the boy didn't die of a heart attack!" interjected Mohammed Miani, who moved the motion for the PLP.

"The sharpshooters who opened fire in Balata were using bullets of a different calibre to the one that hit the boy," Rabin answered.

It is reported last night that a post-mortem on the boy had established that he was not killed by an IDF bullet.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Rabin to be grilled on handling of unrest

By BENNY MORRIS  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent  
Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin is expected to come under sharp attack over the military's handling of the current unrest in the territories when the issue is raised at today's meeting of *sareinu*, the Alignment's ministerial policy-making forum.

At least two ministers — Ezer Weizman and Ya'acov Tsur — are likely to criticize the strong-arm policy in the territories which has left four Palestinians killed and more than a dozen wounded by gunfire during the past six days. Other ministers, it is believed, will ask probing questions about the means the security forces are using in quelling the pro-PLO rioting in the territories.

The ministers are also expected to stress that King Hussein can hardly be expected to join an Israeli peace initiative while civilians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are being shot.

Criticism is also likely to be aimed at Foreign Minister Peres — who is identified with the effort to bring Hussein into the peace process — for doing little to persuade Rabin to order the IDF to use less stringent measures in restoring order to the West Bank's streets.

Sources close to one of the Labour ministers said that "a hardline policy is one thing. Killing youngsters is quite something else. It reminds one of Chile and South Korea. It is frightening."

The sources said that "Labour has no policy vis-à-vis the territories, no platform, no programme. Talking about 'quality of life' is no substitute for a policy."

Government officials were unfazed yesterday by Egypt's reported condemnation of the IDF actions in the West Bank, dismissing them, unofficially, as "nothing new."

Sources close to Prime Minister Shamir last night reacted to the Egyptian protest by saying that it was "very regrettable that Egypt decided to condemn Israeli actions which are geared to ensuring security in the territories and to hitting at the PLO terrorists."

The Egyptian protest, reported in the Egyptian media, had not reached Jerusalem by last night.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Elmad Got yesterday reacted to Monday night's Security Council condemnation of Israel for its actions in the territories by saying: "We are not surprised by the one-sided attitude of the Security Council, which did not contribute in the past and is not contributing pre-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Key figures in Iran scandal take Fifth Amendment

## Poindexter and North refuse to testify in probe

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
WASHINGTON. — Two former National Security Council officials yesterday refused to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee about their roles in the Iran arms scandal, invoking their constitutional right against incriminating themselves.

Vice Admiral John Poindexter, the former adviser to the president for national security affairs, and Lt. Col. Oliver North, the deputy director of politico-military affairs at the NSC, said they would be prepared to testify at "the appropriate time."

North, wearing his heavily decorated Marine uniform, said in one emotional exchange with Democratic Representative Lee Hamilton of Indiana: "I don't think there is another person in America that wants to tell this story as much as I do, sir."

But both North and Poindexter said that their lawyers had strongly advised them against saying anything that could be used in a court of law as part of a possible criminal procedure. Both officers were accompanied to the nationally tele-



Vice Admiral John Poindexter, President Reagan's former national security adviser, puts up a smokescreen during yesterday's Congressional hearing on the Iran arms scandal. (UPI)

vised hearings by a battery of attorneys.

CIA Director William Casey is scheduled to testify today behind closed doors.

Poindexter, who resigned after the disclosure that profits from the Iran arms sale were being funnelled

to the Nicaraguan Contras, provided only one substantive answer during his 30-minute appearance before the panel which on Monday heard more than six hours of testimony from Secretary of State George Shultz and former national security adviser Robert McFarlane. Responding to a question by Republican Representative William Broomfield of Michigan, Poindexter offered his view on the strategic importance of Iran.

"Iran is of extreme strategic interest to the United States because it controls the eastern side of the Persian Gulf and the oil assets that are in that part of the world," he said. "It is essential for the security of the United States and the free world that Iran not be in opposition to the free world. It provides a means for the Soviet Union to gain a warm-water port in the Indian Ocean, which has been a long-term goal of the Soviet Union. So the stability and the security of Iran is essential to the United States."

Both Poindexter and North were repeatedly praised by members of the panel for their government service over the years. North was fired by Reagan — as opposed to Poindexter, who resigned.

Poindexter, after calmly lighting a pipe before the House Committee

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## McFarlane hints Kimche proposal was turning point in policy on Iran

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
WASHINGTON. — Former national security adviser Robert McFarlane has told a closed-door session of the House Foreign Affairs committee that former Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche brought "very convincing" evidence to Washington in early July 1985 about a possible shift in Iran's attitude towards the U.S.

According to sources present during the secret hearing on Monday, McFarlane said that Kimche had persuaded him at that time to explore a possible opening with Iran through Manucher Ghorbanifar, an

Iranian intermediary in Europe with apparently close ties to Iranian Speaker Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Musavi.

McFarlane, during open testimony before the same panel earlier on Monday, had noted that the intervention of "a third country" and "a friendly foreign official" had brought a turning point in the Reagan administration's attitude towards Iran.

Congressional sources said that McFarlane, during his closed-door testimony, named the country as Israel and the official as Kimche.

The Jerusalem Post has learned, meanwhile, that even before Kim-

che's visit to Washington, some senior U.S. officials had become receptive to a possible shift in attitude towards Iran, based on other evidence.

According to authoritative sources, the Central Intelligence Agency circulated an assessment in May 1985 that even raised the possibility of a change in the U.S. policy of barring arms transfers to Iran. That report was said to have been prepared by the CIA's national intelligence officer for the Middle East and signed by CIA director William Casey.

A month later, the late Donald Fortier, then the deputy director of

(Continued on Page 9)

## Austria sends back its envoy

By ILONA HENRY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies  
VIENNA. — Austria's ambassador to Israel, Otto Pleinert, recalled for consultations after Israel downgraded its representation in Austria, will be returning to his post, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said yesterday.

Israel's last ambassador to Austria, Michael Elitzur, completed his tour of duty in October and was replaced by a chargé d'affaires. The step was taken to protest against the election of President Kurt Waldheim, who is suspected of Nazi war crimes.

Vranitzky said his government had decided to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv "because there are a lot of elements in Israel who are trying to improve the relationship with Austria, and we want to make a good-will gesture and show our clear intention to maintain good, correct and normal relations with Israel."

Post Diplomatic Correspondent adds: Israeli officials last night expressed "satisfaction" with Austria's decision. But the officials said that Vienna's decision would not persuade Israel to follow suit and return its ambassador to Austria. "Israel's position remains unchanged," they said.



Rina Nakash accuses MK Shulamit Aloni after yesterday's High Court ruling on her husband's continued detention. (Scoop 80)

## Sharir still seeks attorney to defend him on Nakash

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The search for a senior attorney who would be willing to represent Justice Minister Avraham Sharir before the High Court on the Nakash deportation issue has reached outside the ministry. Renato Yarak, formerly of the State Attorney's Office, yesterday agreed to take up that challenge.

Yarak, the former director of the ministry's High Court division, who left his post several months ago to open a private law firm, met with Attorney-General Yosef Harish and other state prosecution lawyers yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter. He has already been commissioned by the ministry to represent the state in 12 ongoing High Court cases. If his agreement to represent Sharir is finalized, he will be joined by another state attorney.

William Nakash was not present yesterday as the High Court extended his remand in custody till the end of his trial. An expanded panel

of five court justices will hear the case on December 22.

Sources in the Justice Ministry said yesterday that Sharir's affidavit, in which he explains the basis for his decision not to extradite Nakash, will be submitted to the High Court on Thursday.

Sharir has been unsuccessful in persuading Harish to appear personally in the case. The attorney-general, however, is reluctant to defend a cause to which he has been so adamantly opposed.

Despite the belief of most lawyers in the State Attorney's Office that Sharir's position is "indefensible," Harish continues to insist that a senior attorney take up the case. If Yarak is chosen he will sign a contract and will be paid by the Justice Ministry.

Several enraged Nakash supporters, including his wife, Rina, accused petitioner MK Shulamit Aloni and Citizens Rights Movement attorney Avraham Gal as they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Porush lambasts 'bloodthirsty leftists'

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter  
Menachem Porush's cry of "bloodthirsty leftists," screamed at Mapam's Chaim Grossman, had the Knesset in an uproar yesterday at the end of a relatively calm debate on unrest in the West Bank and Gaza and the William Nakash case.

Deputy Speaker Aharon Nahmias pleaded time and again with the Agudat Yisrael MK to retract his remarks. Nahmias, calm and patient, tried gentle persuasion first. But even his good temper became obviously frayed as Porush insisted that it was "leftist upbringing" that had produced the "bloodthirsty" students who had demonstrated earlier this week at the Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus to protest against the IDF's use of force at Bir Zeit University.

"Of course they're bloodthirsty. They support the PLO, and what is the PLO if it isn't bloodthirsty?" an impassioned Porush shouted.

Nahmias insisted that Porush's remarks — aimed as they were at a former ghetto fighter (Grossman was a leader of the underground in the Bialystok ghetto during World War II) — were totally unacceptable and must be withdrawn.

That, Porush claimed, was censorship, and Nahmias had no right to censor his words.

"You'll go down in history as the man who thanked a speaker who talked of Israel committing genocide, but who silenced me," Porush told Nahmias who had earlier customarily thanked those who had moved the no-confidence motions.

But Nahmias was not to be intimidated. Invoking the House rules, he ordered that no further remarks of Porush's be recorded and ordered him to conclude his speech forthwith.

Porush, however, was determined to have the last word and to protest against a government that spent

(Continued on Page 9)

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Monday, December 22, 5-10 p.m. at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Wolfson St., Jerusalem.



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	9.12.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	5	41	8	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	39	8	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	15	24	32	Clear
CHICAGO	2	36	4	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	5	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	8	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	39	5	Cloudy
Helsinki	1	39	3	Cloudy
HONG KONG	18	26	34	Clear
JALANDESBURG	14	25	37	Clear
LONDON	7	45	18	Cloudy
MADRID	9	22	13	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-2	4	-17	Cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	8	Cloudy
OSLO	7	46	7	Cloudy
PARIS	7	46	7	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	20	28	35	Clear
SAO PAULO	19	26	27	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	41	18	Cloudy
TOKYO	3	41	18	Cloudy
TORONTO	-11	12	-18	Cloudy
VIENNA	7	46	7	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	46	7	Cloudy

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Local showers in north and centre of country.

country.	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	59	6-14	13
Golan	72	-11	11
Nahariya	79	-14	15
Safad	69	5-6	8
Haifa Port	68	-13	15
Tiberias	75	8-14	15
Nazareth	94	7-10	12
Alula	84	8-12	14
Sharon	61	7-13	13
Tel Aviv	62	11-18	18
B-T Airport	66	10-18	18
Jericho	43	7-20	20
Gaza	45	10-19	19
Beersheba	45	5-18	18
Eilat	30	8-21	21

Rainfall in millimetres for the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. last night: Jerusalem 2, Safed 20, Tiberias 11, Nazareth 2, Alula 20, Sharon 21, Tel Aviv 18, Ben-Gurion Airport 3.

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Acting Speaker of the Knesset, Aharon Nibmias, yesterday gave a lunch at the Knesset for the president of the Costa Rican National Assembly Dr. Rose Marie K. de Murillo.

Nahmias also received at the Knesset yesterday the Governor-General of Barbados, the Hon. Sir Hugh Warrall Springer, and Lady Dorothy Drivan.

Christian Broadcasting Network correspondent Peter Darg is to speak today on "American media perceptions of Israel" at the Jerusalem Rotary Club meeting at the YMCA at 1 p.m.

The Haifa Rotary Club's weekly meeting will be held at 1 p.m. today at the Shulamit Hotel. A member will talk on "My Job."

## ARRIVALS

Henry A. Roth, chairman emeritus of the International Board of Trustees, Kiryat Sanz Laniado Hospital, on the occasion of the visit of the American undersecretary of health and human services, Don M. Newman.

**LOTTO.** - In yesterday's drawing of the national lottery, the following numbers were picked: 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 37, and the additional number, 14.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# 'U.S.-Israel ties remain strong' despite arms affair

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. - Relations between Israel and the U.S. are "strong, solid and enduring" despite the recent exposure of the arms affair with Iran, U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy said here yesterday, after arriving for a four-day visit.

"We [the U.S. and Israel] have too much in common, we share too much history, we have come through too much together, side by side in a dangerous world, to permit such incidents to intrude upon the warmth and strength of our friendship and our commitment," the Massachusetts Democrat and former presidential candidate, told a small gathering of reporters.

Kennedy refused to comment on the recent violence on the West Bank, saying only, "I think it's important when one arrives that one listens and learns."

The senator was invited by the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, which last night awarded him an honorary doctorate. He is being accompanied by his sister, Jean Smith.



Senator Edward Kennedy on arrival at Ben Gurion Airport yesterday. (Brutmann)

Kennedy said he would meet with Israeli leaders to seek "more effective ways in which the U.S. Congress can assist in the pursuit of a lasting peace, a strong economy, a true security for Israel and its people."

He also plans to meet West Bank leaders.

Because he will have more responsibility on the powerful Armed Services Committee when the Democrats take control of the Senate in January, Kennedy said he would speak with military leaders here as well. He is scheduled to visit an air force base tomorrow.

At the Beersheba ceremony last night, looking up at the stars, Senator Kennedy quipped: "It seems that everyone is a president up here, except for me."

Reuters reports from Poland: In Warsaw, a government spokesman last night announced that Kennedy will not be allowed to visit Poland over Christmas. The senator had planned to present the Robert Kennedy Memorial Human Rights Award to two leading Polish dissidents.

At Ben-Gurion Airport last night Kennedy refused to comment on the report.

## VIOLENCE

(Continued from Page One)

Elsewhere in the West Bank yesterday a youth was lightly wounded in the leg at the Dehaishe refugee camp near Bethlehem when troops dispersed demonstrators who had attacked them with stones after hurling rocks at passing vehicles. A rock was thrown through the back window of a car carrying foreign journalists south of Ramallah, wounding Reuters correspondent Bernard Edinger.

In Nabulus, troops shot rubber bullets at stone-throwers in the old market, but there were no casualties. The curfew in the neighbouring

At Bir Zeit yesterday, words took the place of stones. Students marching in a peaceful memorial procession sang nationalist songs and chanted slogans which bluntly reflected the political sentiment behind the current disturbances in the territories. "National unity in the difficult revolution. Revolution against Zionism. We shall free Palestine," the students chanted.

"World, hear our voice, we will not lay down our arms until we are free. With spirit and blood we shall redeem you, Palestine; with spirit and blood we shall redeem you, martyr." Songs also urged the PLO to victory in its battles in Lebanon with the Shi'ite Amal militia.

Balata refugee camp remained in force. In Ramallah, Al Bira and East Jerusalem, stores reopened after a commercial strike that lasted three days.

In the Gaza Strip, a 16-year-old youth was seriously wounded at the Breij refugee camp after he tried to grab a club from a soldier during a demonstration. Troops who arrived at the scene to break up the protest shot in the air and then at the youth seriously wounding him in the head and waist. He was hospitalized in Gaza and later transferred in critical condition to Sheba Hospital, Tel Hashomer.

## Levy to submit plan for six new settlements

By GERSHOM GORENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Six new Jewish settlements in the territories are included in a plan which Housing Minister David Levy is now completing, a Housing Ministry official told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Levy told Gush Emunim leaders that he would submit the finished proposal to Prime Minister Shamir next week and that talks would then begin with the Alignment on coalition approval of the plan.

Meeting with Gush leaders at Elon Moreh, Levy said the plan would include settlements in the Gaza Strip, the southern Hebron hills, the greater Gush Etzion area, and northern Samaria.

During the meeting, Kiryat Arba councilor Elyakim Ha'etzi lashed out at the Likud for not speaking "loud and clear" on new settlements.

## Shamir backs Israel's right to secrecy

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. - Some countries refuse to deal with Israel because they know they cannot expect secrecy, Prime Minister Shamir said yesterday.

Speaking to a meeting of editors of weekly magazines here last night, Shamir said, "The public's right to know is important, but in a country surrounded by enemies you have to ask yourself which is more important, the right to know or the right to stay alive."

"The government has a right and

since the rotation in the premiership. If a Likud minister did not begin to press the matter in the government, he declared, the Gush "will go back to the old methods of clashes and hunger strikes at settlement sites."

Uri Ariel, the head of Gush Emunim's Amman settlement organization, called on Levy to push for the establishment of 15 new settlements in the territories.

Levy announced during the meeting that construction had begun yesterday on a new housing project in the Jewish Quarter of Hebron. Ze'ev Friedman, a released member of the Jewish terror underground and head of the Association for the Restoration of the Jewish Quarter in Hebron, said the new project included 13 housing units as well as community facilities and would be completed in a year.

duty to defend its citizens and that sometimes means keeping some facts secret, at least temporarily... Shamir said the current wave of violence in Judea, Samaria and Gaza is nothing new and is a periodic manifestation of the frustration that radical elements feel at not being able to advance through terror and violence. Shamir said it was important to remind people of the fine work done by the IDF and security forces so that they will feel appreciated and will know that criticism comes only from the minority.

## ITV out of plots for crime show

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Israel Television's controversial Crime Investigation programme has been temporarily removed after only two showings. Though the program-

me, which re-enacts unsolved crimes, drew a strong response from the public, TV officials say there are not enough hair-raising cases to hold public interest.

# Shamir, Peres tight-lipped before Knesset defence panel

Post Knesset Reporter

The case of alleged nuclear spy Mordechai Vannu was described yesterday by Premier Shamir as a "serious mishap." Talking to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Shamir said that lessons had already been learned from the affair and recommendations had been formulated to ensure there would be no repetition of the offences attributed to Vannu.

Foreign Minister Peres was even more tight-lipped than Shamir. Quizzed on alleged Israeli arms sales to Iran prior to this year, Peres remained adamantly silent.

"Do I owe you an answer?" was his answer when pressed by Mapam's Elazar Granot.

The two leaders apparently came to the meeting with the intention of staving off criticism by members of the committee that they did not receive sufficient information on the country's diplomatic moves; little of substance was wrung from them.

As one participant had it: "Shamir spoke little and said nothing."

But the premier did promise that more information would be given to

the sub-committee which, unlike the parent body, is said to be leak-proof. Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) accused Peres of taking in vain the name of the hostages Iran held.

Had there not been similar deals with Iran between 1982 and 1984, when there had been no question of swapping hostages?

Granot pressed for more details: What had been Israel's previous arms deals with Iran? When had they taken place, and what had been their extent? he wanted to know. Arie Sharon, Industry and Trade Minister, said he had been lying when he said in newspaper interviews that Israel had sold Iran arms even before 1986?

"Do I owe you an answer?" Peres asked.

"Yes," replied Granot. "Yes, you do, because this isn't a private conversation we're having. It's a committee meeting."

Committee members were divided on the extent to which the committee needed to know details of the Iran arms deal, with Eliahu Ben-Eliassar (Likud) believing that it would be sufficient if the information was given to the sub-committee.

In the opinion of former chief-of-general-staff Rafael Eitan (Tehiya), who has frequently protested against committee leaks and wants to legislate sanctions against leakers, the late sanctions on legal responsibility committee bore no legal responsibility and thus could not be said to be derelict in its duty if it permitted itself to be kept in the dark.

"Then why are you a member?" he was asked.

"To keep Geula Cohen out," quipped Labour's Micha Harish - in a reference to the rift between the Tehiya Party colleagues. "Not true," said Eitan. "We were offered two seats, but made do with one."

Peres said that he himself opposed any Israeli involvement in the Iran-Iraq war. Israel had good reasons for not favouring either side.

On the issue of the forthcoming visit of President Herzog to West Germany, Peres said: "The president is the mouthpiece of the government, just as the Queen of England is of hers."

"That's odd," said Sarid. "When the Shin Bet pardons were under discussion you told us that the president was sovereign and that no one could dictate to him what to do."

## 'Nasser ordered Dakar sunk'

By Post Middle East Staff

An Egyptian naval squadron sank the Dakar submarine in 1968 at the order of former president Gamal Abdel Nasser, according to the vice-admiral who commanded the squadron.

The submarine was lost on its maiden voyage in January 1968 and no traces of it have been found.

"We carried out the mission near Egyptian territorial waters west of the town of al-Dakhila on January 25," Vice-Admiral (res.) Samir Sha-labi told the Egyptian A-Shaab weekly.

"Our underwater detection systems discovered a hostile target. We reported to President Nasser, who ordered the naval command to locate the target and hit it. Nasser was concerned over a possible attack by Israeli frogmen."

"Seventeen kilometres from shore we made contact with the sub. I gave the order and we dropped 36 depth charges on it, and reported on our success." The Egyptian naval officer added: "Helicopters that arrived on the scene searched for remains of the sub, but there were none."

## He was 'safer' in Israel

CLEVELAND (Reuter). - Mayor George Volosovich found himself in hot water yesterday, and facing a cold homecoming, after remarking during a visit to Israel that he felt safer there than in some parts of Cleveland.

The mayor "is due back in Cleveland on Friday - unless he is detained at the border because of foot-in-mouth disease," The Cleveland Plain Dealer said in an editorial in yesterday's editions.



Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Elihu examines an oven designed to operate automatically on Shabbat yesterday on a tour of the Jerusalem Institute for Science and Halacha. (Rahamin Israeli)

## POINDEXTER

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday, said: "If you should insist on my testifying at this time, I will respectfully and regretfully have to decline on the advice of my counsel."

Some 40 minutes later, North, like PoinDEXTER accompanied by his lawyer, made a similar plea.

McFarlane, meanwhile, was reported to have told the closed door session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday that White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan had participated in all the initial meetings on the Iran arms initiative. There is mounting pressure on Regan to resign, even though President Reagan is urging him to remain on the job.

Reagan has pledged to cooperate fully in all investigations into the 18-month-long secret White House initiative which he said was to improve strategic relations with Iran, and the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war, stop Iranian support for terrorism and free U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Some critics have said the silence of major former aides at the hearings ran counter to that pledge. But analysts say there could be a genuine conflict between the president's wishes and the individuals' legal and constitutional rights in the event of possible criminal proceedings.

Asked yesterday if he had been watching the televised congressional hearing, Reagan smiled and told reporters: "Now and then when I can't find a ball game."

## RABIN

(Continued from Page One)

sently in the struggle against terrorism."

He termed "mistaken" the U.S. decision to abstain rather than veto the resolution.

The Security Council resolution, passed 14-0, deplored the killing and wounding of "defenceless students" in the West Bank by Israeli troops.

U.S. sources said the American delegation had not supported the resolution because it felt that Israel did not bear full responsibility for the West Bank violence.

Israeli officials last night downplayed the significance of the American vote, saying that in the past Washington had refrained "a number of times" from using its veto to "protect" Israel. Most recently, the U.S. last year allowed the Security Council to pass a resolution condemning the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

The officials said that the question now was whether the disturb-

ances in the territories were "a passing phenomenon or whether they will continue beyond the coming days. The possible effects of the disturbances on the diplomatic process in the region will depend on the answer to this question."

But meanwhile, one official said, there could be no pursuit of the peace process "as long as Israel is busy restoring order in the territories."

Former U.S. ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick said yesterday that the standards of the world body were again in question because it focused on the shooting incident at Bir Zeit while ignoring "the slaughter of hundreds of Palestinians refugees in the camps in Lebanon."

Addressing a Knesset luncheon for delegates to the Jeane Kirkpatrick Forum on Local Government, she said the basic problems of the UN were given simple illustration by its selective attitude on the two issues.

(Continued from Page One)

left the High Court chambers yesterday following the hearing. A sobbing Rina Nakash accused Aloni of "drinking my husband's blood" and of "hating Jews and loving the PLO."

After several futile attempts at a dialogue, and as the heckling from Nakash's supporters grew increasingly ominous, Aloni was whisked away from the scene by CRM MK Dedi Zucker and an aide.

At yesterday's hearing, the state did not object to Nakash remaining

## NAKASH

in jail. Nakash's attorney, Roland Roth, claimed that his client should be released because there was "no chance" that the court would decide to overturn Shari's decision. He cited reports of former justice minister Yitzhak Moda'i's decision not to extradite his client, and a promise to the same effect allegedly given by former prime minister Peres to demonstrators in New York, as proof that the decision against extradition

was "reasonable and not arbitrary." Roth also told the court that Nakash's extradition could not be carried out anyway, because a Jerusalem Rabbinical Court had responded to an appeal by Nakash's wife and had issued an order which will be prohibiting Nakash from leaving the country, in effect till March 31, 1987.

The court rejected Roth's request that Nakash be placed under house arrest. Leaving the courtroom, Rina Nakash said that "leftists are running the country."

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of

## JOSEPH ELI TAMMAN

who passed away in Geneva, Switzerland on Tuesday, December 9, 1986.

We mourn his loss.

His sons: Albert  
Leon  
Gabriel  
Zaki

His daughters: Renée Gaon  
Lily Hirsch

His sisters, brothers, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and families

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

mourns the passing of

## RUTH TAL

and extends sincere condolences to  
ELIAHU AND FAMILY

On the Eighth Yahrzeit

of

## GOLDA MEIR

Jean and Sam Rothberg

We extend our condolences to MR. LEON TAMMAN on the loss of his father

## JOSEPH ELI TAMMAN

Yehezkel Ben David and Family  
Moshe Ben David and Family  
Shlomo Ben David and Family

To the  
TAMMAN AND GAON FAMILIES

We share your grief on the death of the father of the family, a very dear man

## JOSEPH ELI TAMMAN

Aharon Uzan  
President,  
World Sephardi Federation

Asher Ohayon  
Director,  
Sephardi Communities Dept.  
WZO

To the  
TAMMAN FAMILY  
and to the  
GAON FAMILY

With you, we deeply mourn for the father of the family

## JOSEPH

בנו של יצחק

Aharon Uzan  
President, Council of  
Keren Beyahad

Sam Ben-Chetrit  
Chairman, Keren Beyahad  
Executive

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of

## ISAAC GINSBERG

The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, December 10, 1986 at 4 p.m., at Kibbutz Tzora.

Belle Ginsberg, Kibbutz Tzora  
Ralph and Zahava Ginsberg and Family, Kibbutz Tzora  
Anni and Moti Levy and Family, Tel Aviv  
Aubry and Meryl Ginsberg and Family, Tel Aviv



## Chirac seeks to rally ranks

# New march in Paris today

PARIS (Reuters). — Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac yesterday sought to rally his shaken coalition ranks after his climb-down on university reform as students prepared new demonstrations for today to mark their bitter-sweet victory under the slogan "Never again."

Parliamentary sources said Chirac met leaders of his rightist RPR group for an hour yesterday morning. He addressed deputies of the RPR-UDF alliance, who hold a slender majority in the National Assembly, in the afternoon.

Socialist President Francois Mitterrand is widely reported to have urged Chirac to withdraw the controversial reform measure.

Political commentators say Chirac has been plunged into his gravest crisis since he ousted the Socialists from five years in office in the March

general elections and began a delicate power-sharing — "cohabitation" — with President Mitterrand. Law and order was a main plank of his programme, and the higher education bill now withdrawn was aimed at improving the university structure, quality of tuition, and employment prospects for graduates. The students opposed the bill, saying it was elitist and favoured the rich.

Mitterrand last night described Chirac's decision to withdraw the higher education bill as a "wise decision" but one taken too late.

Mitterrand confirmed that he had directly asked Chirac to withdraw the higher education reform.

Interviewed on radio, Mitterrand spoke a few hours after Chirac had announced a delay on other reform measures to his parliamentary supporters and the cancellation of a

special National Assembly session planned for next month. Among the bills postponed will be one authorizing the building of American-style private prisons and another reforming the French code of nationality.

A statement issued by the students' 14-member coordinating committee said mass marches in protest against the death of 22-year-old Malik Ousseine after a police beating in the weekend Paris violence — worst since the student revolt of May 1968 — would be under the watchwords "Never again."

The statement recommended that today's marches be held in the fullest calm and silence. They were aimed at expressing the sentiment "never again to the Devaquet bill, never again police repression causing death and injuries."

## Nine killed in Zambian food riots

LUSAKA (Reuters). — At least nine people have been killed in continuing food riots in Zambia's central copperbelt, the state-run news agency Zana said last night.

Radio Zambia said President Kenneth Kaunda had declared a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew in the area.

Angry crowds sacked government buildings, looted shops and burned cars as police backed by paramilitary units fought to restore order in the towns of Kitwe and Ndola. Police had fired on stone-throwing crowds.

The disturbances were sparked off by a 120 per cent rise last Friday in the price of maize meal, one of Zambia's staple foods, after a government decision to abolish maize subsidies as part of an austerity programme.

Zana said the riots started on Monday in Kitwe and later spread to Ndola, the administrative capital of the copperbelt. State-controlled media maintained a news blackout on the disturbances until last night.

The agency said police had confirmed at least three deaths: a man whose shop was stormed, a policeman stoned to death by rioters and a rioter shot dead by police.

Kitwe district governor Bill Chanda was beaten up, but no details of other casualties were available.

All shops and businesses in Kitwe and Ndola are closed. Many shops and government buildings have been looted and public transport is at a standstill, Zana said.

It said Kitwe had been sealed off to traffic and rioters were beating anyone trying to get to work.

## Soviet dissident dies in prison

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet dissident Anatoly Marchenko, a founder of the Helsinki watch group, has died in prison, a friend of Marchenko reported yesterday.

Marchenko's wife, Larisa Bogoraz, immediately left for Chistopol prison with their 13-year-old son Pavel, the friend said.

Marchenko, 48, was one of the most prominent dissidents in the Soviet Union and was a member of the now-disbanded group that attempted to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accord on human rights.

Bogoraz received word of her husband's death in a telegram that arrived last night. The telegram did not say when Marchenko died or give the cause of his death.

The 10-year sentence was to have been followed by five years internal exile, which would have run until 1996.

Soviet authorities, however, had recently been pressuring Bogoraz to apply for permission for herself, Marchenko and their son to emigrate to Israel. Bogoraz is Jewish, but has no relatives in Israel. Her husband was not Jewish.

## Shi'ites fight Palestinians for 16th day

BEIRUT (AP). — Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslims battled for the 16th day in Beirut and South Lebanon yesterday as the Soviets disclosed they are working behind the scenes to end the fighting after Arab efforts foundered.

Soviet ambassador Vassili Kolo-tsova said yesterday after meeting Parliament speaker Hussein Husseini, a Shi'ite, that Moscow was engaged in mediation efforts to stop the bloodletting.

Police said 20 people were killed and 65 wounded around South Lebanon's strategic hilltop town of Magdoush and Beirut's Shatila and Bourj al Barajneh refugee camps.

The casualties raised the known toll from the fighting between Palestinians and the Amal militia to 460 killed and 1,046 wounded since November 24.

The Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front said 8,900 Palestinian refugees have been "forced to flee their homes" in Shi'ite-controlled districts of Moslem West Beirut and take refuge in neutral Druse areas since the latest round of the so-called "camps war" broke out.

Iranian, Libyan and Syrian mediators have announced several cease-fire accords in the last five days during intensive talks in Damascus, the Syrian capital. But none has yet halted the fighting.

The cease-fire efforts have all foundered on who will occupy positions around Magdoush seized by the Palestinians from Amal on November 24.

In Baghdad, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said yesterday that 2,500 Palestinians had been killed or wounded by Shi'ite Moslem Amal militiamen in recent fighting.

## Shultz in London to rebuild confidence

LONDON (Reuters). — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz plunged into a diplomatic mission to rebuild confidence in America's foreign policy yesterday after charging that White House aides misled him over the arms-to-Iran scandal.

Shultz met Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe after telling reporters on his plane from Washington: "I have a rebuilding job to do and this is what I am going to try to do on this trip."

As he began his talks, the U.S. embassy confirmed that American envoys from the Middle East assembled in London along with Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who is responsible for the area.

Israeli sources said the ambassadors had been called to London to confer with Shultz, who on Monday had revealed that Beirut ambassador John Kelly was secretly involved in White House arms shipments to Iran.

Shultz was due to confer later yesterday with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ahead of the annual Nato Foreign Ministers Council in Brussels tomorrow.

The four are holding their annual consultations on the city of Berlin, still controlled by the World War II victor powers.

Shultz is expected to take the opportunity to reassure the European leaders that Washington was working to reaffirm the cohesion of its foreign policy after the Iran crisis.

Though they have largely avoided public statements, European leaders are concerned that a weakened U.S. administration could tempt the Kremlin to seek advantage.

Asked about this on his plane, Shultz said: "There isn't any present weakness of the United States. There is nothing to exploit."

## UK said lax on arms deals

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain's government has been lax in allowing Iranian arms dealings to be conducted in London, Labour leader Neil Kinnock charged yesterday.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Kinnock said it had become clear that numerous meetings to arrange arms sales to Iran from various sources had been held in London.

According to Iranian exiles in London, top Khomeini officials flew here repeatedly to meet with Israeli arms salesmen, in discussions authorized by Ayatollah Khomeini himself.

The exiles, quoted in yesterday's Independent newspaper, discounted continued Iranian claims that Teheran did not know it was purchasing arms from Israel.

Iran's parliamentary defence committee chairman met at least twice here in July with Israeli arms dealer Ya'acov Niravodi, said the exiles. Al Schimmer was present at the second of these meetings, they added.

## UK arms traders keep Iranians supplied

By SIMON DE BRUXELLES  
and FARZAD BAZOFT

The businessman produced a sub-machine gun from beneath the front seat of his BMW, parked in the centre of London, and said: "We can get any arms you want."

He is just one of the many London-based middlemen and arms traders who have helped keep the Iranian war machine in motion for the six years of the Gulf war, despite a supposedly international embargo.

Among the weapons he claimed to be able to supply were surface-to-air missiles, and as many high-explosive shells as we could afford.

It was business as usual in the London arms market last week, de-

spite the debate over the shipment of American weapons to Iran. And experts predict that it will get even busier now the U.S. has led the way breaking its own embargo.

It is in London that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini spends an estimated £3-£4 billion a year on the arms needed to continue his war with Iraq.

The Observer contacted the businessman — known to have been involved in previous deals — and arranged a meeting "on behalf of Iranians!" He was presented with a "shopping list" of arms that included the latest British and American military hardware.

With the butt of a Colt pistol

sticking out from his trouser waistband, he said: "Basically all the items on the list we can supply. We can supply anything you could ever want."

He added that he was acting on behalf of "private individuals" who would proceed with the deal once there was evidence the money was available and in a "serious" Western bank.

"No Iranian or Arab bank will do," he said. "Preferably British, American or Swiss."

The £12 million we said was available he described as "chicken feed." It would have been payable on delivery.

The businessman, who we are not naming for legal reasons, is one of dozens of British and Middle Eastern arms dealers who have been keeping Iran supplied throughout the war. And not just with weapons. Iranian dealers were making inquiries last week for 2 million doses of an anti-nerve gas agent.

Britain itself has supplied £100 million worth of spare parts for Chieftain tanks and Scorpion armoured cars. Rolls-Royce engines for naval vessels, and three ships — all on the grounds that they were ordered and paid for under the Shah's regime. The government is also allowing the sale of 3,000 Land-Rovers and British-built radar systems on the grounds that this is "non-lethal" equipment.

Two landing ships handed over to

the Iranian navy in the summer of 1985 were stripped of their armaments before delivery, but their main purpose was still to land up to 400 troops and six tanks on an enemy shore. At the time, the Ministry of Defence claimed the £20 million vessels were to be used as hospital ships.

The British government has apparently done better than most in resisting the temptation to make a lucrative profit selling arms to Iran. Or it has covered its tracks more thoroughly.

"There are ways of keeping these things so quiet they never come out," said Hamilton Spence, managing director of Interarms of Manchester, a leading British arms company. "There is a lot of speculation about how Iran has been supplied with the massive amount of weapons it needs. Most of it is either wrong or is deliberate disinformation."

"There are very few private individuals acting on their own account. It is nearly all down to governments."

With the possible exception of Britain and the Scandinavian countries, I would say every country in Europe has been supplying its weaponry to the Iranians.

Interarms is frequently asked to supply military equipment that can only be heading for the Gulf.

Spence said: "We just quietly show them the door. We want to sleep at night."

Other sources told The Observer that Belgium, Italy and Austria have all supplied large quantities of hardware — from missiles to artillery and munitions-making equipment — within the past year, and Holland is selling two 800-ton landing craft.

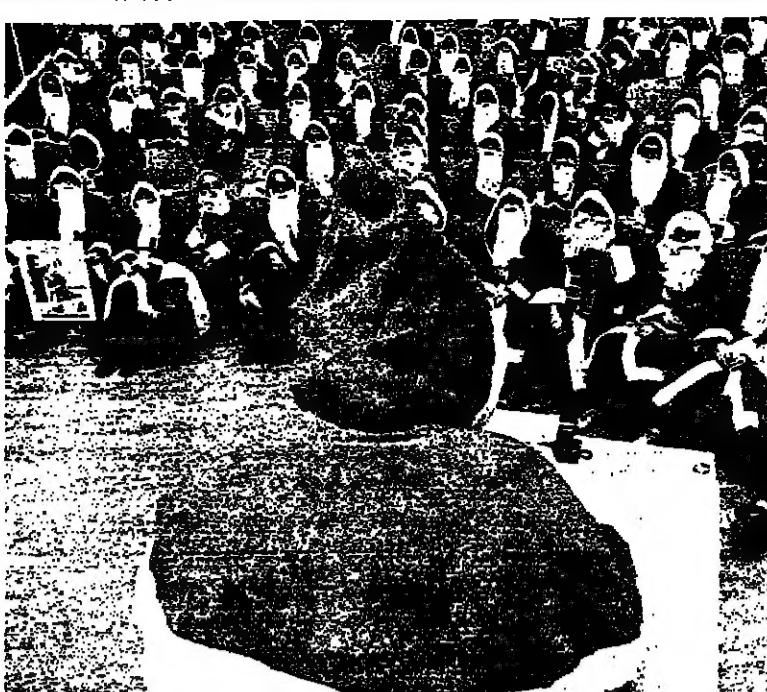
Weapons have also been bought from North Korea, China, Israel, Syria, Brazil, Argentina, Libya, Vietnam and the Soviet Union, not to mention the U.S.

And while investigators in the U.S. are trying to unravel the tangled arms-to-Iran, cash-to-the-Contras scandal, in London's shadowy arms market, dealers in death continue to make a killing.

(London Observer Service)

## COLLECTORS AND INVESTORS

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Professor Santa Claus addresses colleagues during a "Christmas Seminar" held at the Berlin technical university yesterday. The seminar is meant to prepare Santa Claus students for the forthcoming festival. (AFP telephone)

## Philippine truce today

MANILA (AP). — A government negotiator announced yesterday an agreement had been reached in a weapons dispute between Communist rebels and the military, and said the 60-day ceasefire would go into effect as scheduled.

"We have reached an agreement for the ceasefire agreement to take place as scheduled tomorrow at noon," negotiator Teofisto Guingona said.

The dispute, which centred on the right of the rebel New People's Army to carry weapons, had threatened to delay the ceasefire, the first nationwide truce in the 17-year insurgency.

Under the agreement, Guingona said, the rebels have agreed they will not enter populated areas with their weapons.

There was no immediate comment from the Communist-dominated National Democratic Front to the statement.

Guingona said police patrols would be limited to units of the integrated national police, a branch of the Defence Ministry, and would be aimed at protection from common criminals.

Guingona said the agreement followed two meetings yesterday between government officials and the NDF, which signed the ceasefire pact on November 27 on behalf of the rebels.

Earlier, the army said Communist rebels killed five people yesterday in a pre-dawn raid on the eve of the planned ceasefire.

In Davao City, area commander Brig. Gen. Romeo Recina reported that rebels killed three militiamen, a woman and a child. They also burned the detachment headquarters before fleeing.

He said he sent helicopter-borne troops to pursue the rebels, but would call back his forces by noon today at the start of the ceasefire.

## Moslem riots in southern India

BANGALORE (Reuters). — Moslem rioting over a newspaper story headlined "Mohammad the idiot" spread to a third South Indian city yesterday as the death toll from police gunfire rose to 16 in three days of disturbances.

Police in Bangalore said they opened fire twice in Tumkur, a district headquarters town of 1.6 mil-

lion about 50 km north of here, to disperse a stone-throwing mob of 3,000. One person was killed.

The riots began on Monday in Bangalore when some 5,000 Moslems tried to burn down the offices of the Deccan Herald newspaper which published the story about a handicapped boy named Mohammad on Sunday.

## Arms to South Africa in defiance of boycott

LONDON (Reuters). — The U.S. made a number of arms shipments to South Africa, in violation of American law and of a U.N.-imposed embargo, according to the daily The Independent. It said some European countries were also involved in the

shipments, intended mainly for UNITA rebels fighting the Marxist regime in Angola.

The arms transfers included a 40-ton shipment of machine guns from the Hondurans.

## Sandinistas invade Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA (Reuters). — Nicaraguan and Honduran troops exchanged fire across the border yesterday and officials said about 1,000 Sandinista troops in Honduras appeared to be holding their ground.

Honduran troops were airlifted to the border region in El Paraíso Province over the weekend in U.S. military helicopters in an effort to oust the Sandinista troops pursuing U.S.-backed Contra rebels.

Honduran military officials and a U.S. official, who asked not to be named, said the Nicaraguan troops were holding their ground. A witness to the fighting said Honduran and Nicaraguan troops shot at each other sporadically for several hours.

U.S. officials in Washington have acknowledged the airlift but say the aircraft were unarmed and that U.S. personnel have not gone into combat areas.

Lieutenant Rene Galeano, head of the Cifuentes outpost, said the shooting began after a rocket-propelled grenade fired from Nicaragua ripped through a pickup truck, seriously wounding the driver.

U.S. helicopters on Monday flew Honduran troops from the 2nd Airborne Battalion at Tamara, near Tegucigalpa, to the U.S.-built airstrip of Jamastran, 30 km. from Nicaragua.

In Washington, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said about three companies of Honduran troops — a force that would number several hundred men — were airlifted during the operation.

Honduran Major Miliades Martinez of the 2nd Battalion declined to give casualty figures for Honduran troops but cited a newspaper report that seven had died and seven had been wounded in combat with Sandinistas.

Over the weekend, Honduran Air Force jets bombed and strafed the Honduran town of Capire, 140 km. southeast of Tegucigalpa, and a handful of hamlets where Sandinista troops chasing Nicaraguan rebels have set up camp.

In Israel, the Honduran embassy released the copy of a statement on Monday by the Honduran acting foreign minister, Guillermo Caceres Pineda, protesting to the Nicaraguan foreign minister against the armed invasion by the Sandinistas which it termed an act of aggression.

The statement said that some 200 Sandinistas attacked and captured Honduran outposts 7 km. inside the border defended by only 15 men, wounding three and capturing two. The attack was regarded as an "unjustified" and "hostile" act. Honduras, it said, demanded an explanation for this act and further demanded the return of the prisoners and the equipment seized. An armed forces statement pledged to continued its defensive measures and to oust the invaders.

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## To Purchasers of Holiday Units in

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We are happy to inform you that, on December 8, 1986, the Tel Aviv District Court conferred legal force on the arrangement with the purchasers of the hotel, on the basis of the agreement between the Association and the Hakshtat Group — Appendix Hei, in the framework of which more than 4,500 purchasers of holiday units have so far joined the Association.

A comprehensive circular is now being sent out to purchasers, giving a detailed report, and including the terms applying to joining the Association of purchasers (for those who have not yet become party to the agreement).

To obtain details, contact the offices of the Association, Tel. 03-371508, 371433, 381255.

For the information of members: the first cheque, dated December 7, 1986, of those deposited with the trustee, will be presented for payment today, December 10.

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Z. Charneski  
S. Gutentag  
B. Lahav

Y. Zalibenski, Adv.  
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M. Ehrlich

Committee of Tiberias Club Hotel Association

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## Professor Ruth Gavison on civil rights in Israel:

## 'Problems, not a moral catastrophe'

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Most days of the year, the main function of the Israel Association for Civil Rights is to cry out incessantly whenever someone's rights are being trampled under the boot of the authorities. Today, however, is International Human Rights Day and the Association's head, Prof. Ruth Gavison, is willing to loosen up and admit that, generally, and compared to the rest of the world, the civil rights situation in Israel isn't all that bad.

International Human Rights Day was declared by the UN to commemorate the December 10, 1948, adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. "Israel adheres rather adequately to most of the principles of the declaration," says Gavison.

In some cases, such as the non-imposition of the death penalty, Israel has even stricter standards than those prescribed by the declaration. In other cases, most notably in the lack of the right to marry a partner of any religion, race or nationality, Israel's record falls far short of the UN-inspired standards.

Gavison, a Hebrew University law professor, says that when it comes to the treatment of the mentally ill, the rights of suspects, arrests, police

brutality and women's rights, Israel has a "very impressive" record vis-à-vis the other democracies.

Civil rights violations occur *en masse*, however, in the areas in which Israel is in a special category:  $\square$  The security situation, marked as it is by wars and terrorism, engenders justified fears which might necessitate measures that encroach on civil rights. "But there is always the possibility that 'defence needs' are cited as a cover for very different objectives," says Gavison.

She cites the case of the administrative detention orders issued against Druse leaders in the Golan Heights after the application of Israeli law there in 1981. The Haifa District Court subsequently overturned the orders which, Gavison says, shows that the "review system in Israel—as opposed to the situation in the occupied territories—is very effective."

$\square$  The existence of a large ethnic minority identified with Israel's enemies. "On paper," says Gavison, "there is a very impressive record" of equal treatment for the Arab minority. But in reality, she adds, "any objective observer would admit that there is discrimination. Some of this discrimination is part of the system, such as the bestowing of

specific benefits only on those who serve in the army. "Not all of the discrimination can be explained away as deriving from security considerations," she says.

$\square$  Israel as a Jewish state. Here, Gavison says, the ever-increasing readiness to legitimize an exclusively Jewish-Orthodox interpretation "is a cause for great concern" and the situation is "constantly deteriorating." "Things which might have been imposed on the Arabs some years ago—such as the military government—have become unfeasible. On the other hand, once conceivable utterances on religious matters—such as Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz saying that the Hahonim bus accident in which schoolchildren died was caused by the desecration of the Sabbath—are gaining acceptance at an alarming rate."

The association is now in the process of preparing a report on human rights in the West Bank. The continued occupation, says Gavison, "exact[s] a very heavy toll" in terms of human rights. The association would like to help more administrative detainees and other West Bank people and institutions whose rights are being violated, but appeals to the West Bankers to fight in the courts have gone largely unanswered.

The association was established in 1972 and has 1,500 card-carrying members, although, Gavison adds, "we would like many more responsible people to join." Its 15-member executive board is made up mainly of lawyers and legal scholars, but Gavison says that the main emphasis is on education.

The association provides lecturers, teaching aids and suggestions for civil rights curricula to the army, the police and the school system.

It is quite a difficult task to teach children about the idea of universal fraternity," says Gavison. Two foundations recently established by the association will enjoy tax-exempt status and be devoted to expanding the association's educational efforts. (One of the foundations is named after Jerusalem judge Haman Shelah, who was murdered last year in Ras Burka.)

"We have serious problems," says Gavison, "not moral catastrophes."

Tonight in Jerusalem the association will bestow its annual Emil Grunzweig Memorial Human Rights Award on former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir. Zamir, noted the awards committee, "adhered to the principle that safeguarding the rule of law was a precondition for safeguarding human rights."



Border Police yesterday morning compelled Arabs on their way to the village of Jebel Mukaber outside Jerusalem to get out of their bus and clear the road of rocks, which had been thrown earlier by youngsters from the village. The youths shattered windows of Jewish homes in nearby East Talpote and blocked traffic with stone barricades. One of the women who got off the bus said she was unable to bend down. A Border Policeman replied, "If you can throw them, you can certainly pick them up and clear them away." It was obvious, however, that the Arab passengers on the bus had no way of knowing the identity of the stone-throwers. (Photo and text by Rahamim Israeli)

## Idealist dentist's clinic provides Old City with middle ground

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Two weeks ago, when hostile Jewish and Arab factions within the Moslem Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem agreed to call a truce, the venue of their meeting was the dental clinic of Dr. Geula Serouya.

It was the only place in the area that was acceptable to both sides.

Since moving her practice a year ago from West to East Jerusalem, the Moroccan-born Serouya has become something of a legend.

Zvi Slepon of Israel Television, who interviewed her for tonight's *Between the Chairs* programme, says he was amazed to find a woman just over 30 aglow with the type of idealism that has become passé among her generation.

Raised as one of 13 children in a traditional Moroccan Jewish family, Serouya's idealistic streak came to the surface very early. As a child in North Africa, she developed toothache from which she received no real relief for four years. Eventually her mother took her to a neighbouring town where she was given extremely painful treatment. She decided then and there to become a dentist so that other youngsters would not suffer as she did.

Serouya came on aliyah in 1968 and was caught up in the euphoric aftermath of the Six Day War. Her pa-

rents and other members of her family followed soon after, settling in and around Jerusalem.

Ten years ago, when she graduated from the Hebrew University, she was already the mother of two infants with a third on the way. Today she has a fourth, aged three.

Working initially in downtown

The Jerusalem Municipality has begun repairing damage done to houses and shops in the Old City's Moslem Quarter during the attacks on property after the recent murder of yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi. The Treasury has allocated special funds for the project, which the municipality estimates will require NIS 150,000.

The decision to make the repairs arose from humanitarian motives and from the fear that anti-Israel elements here and abroad might exploit the plight of the Arab families, it was reported yesterday.

Jerusalem, she dreamed of opening a clinic in the Old City to serve the Moslem and Christian sectors of the population as well as the Jews.

Serouya's heart was set on building on the ruins of the past. So she went looking in the Moslem Quarter, which she prefers to call the "old Jewish Quarter." There she found a

dilapidated building, and the challenge was irresistible.

For a year she was held back by the fierce opposition of her husband Levi, a physicist who was against the move because Arabs had been responsible for stabbing his mother to death in Morocco. Geula agreed to forfeit her plans to move house, but she insisted on going ahead with the clinic. Slowly her husband overcame his antagonism, especially when he saw some of the Arab neighbours pitching in to knock in a nail or plaster a wall.

The clinic serves everyone in need of a dentist, including the nearby yeshiva students who see nothing amiss in being treated by a woman. Serouya sees her work in the Old City as "a small contribution to coexistence."

She deliberately absented herself from the clinic on the day of the truce. The meeting, which had been arranged through the active involvement of the Jerusalem Municipality, very nearly backfired. Anxious to improve the city's tarnished image after the fatal stabbing of yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi and the violence it provoked, the municipality alerted local and foreign press to the talks. But neither of the parties was interested in media exposure, and the meeting was almost called off before it began.

## Namir asks end to work permits for foreigners

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Immediate action to stop a wave of foreign workers from flooding the labour market was demanded yesterday by Ora Namir (Alignment), the head of the Knesset's Labour and Social Affairs Committee.

Namir said that the latest Employment Service figures showed that as many as 8,000 workers, mainly from Portugal, are now employed in local factories and businesses, at a time when more than 18,000 Israelis are unemployed.

"We call on the Interior Ministry not to allow any more work permits for foreigners," she said.

Namir asserted that only 2,000 of the mainly unskilled overseas workers had permits. Another 2,000 were employed illegally and were known to the Labour Ministry; and an estimated 2,000-4,000 were "hidden" by industrialists.

She continued: "In the past two or three days we have received information that certain textile firms want 500 more employees from abroad. And recently we had cases in which the families of these people asked permission to come and live here with them. We are becoming like Germany with its Turkish workers."

The situation was threatening to undermine the position of Israeli workers, because firms employing foreigners do not have to pay social benefits such as national insurance and health fund fees, said Namir.

"The companies pay the firm that brings in the foreign workers around \$1,200 a month and the workers receive \$800 of this. Israeli workers sometimes get about half of that in salary but are more expensive to the employers, because of social benefits."

At risk, warned the MK, were rights and conditions that the Histadrut had struggled for years to win. Her committee insisted that all workers in Israeli industry should receive full rights. Employers should not be allowed to bring in workers from abroad at a time of unemployment, she said.

Last week Labour Minister Moshe Katsav instructed the Employment Service to try to reduce the number of positions offered to foreign workers and to fill job vacancies from the lists of the unemployed.

He stressed that until there was full employment he would not agree to an increase in the number of workers from abroad.

## Halachic ruling: Common harlot may marry, nursing mother may not

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. — A young woman research scientist who had a child out of wedlock was enabled to marry her fiancé here recently only after her legal adviser found a way round a halachic ruling forbidding nursing mothers to marry.

On the advice of her rabbinical pleader, Avraham Golobenchik, she declared herself a "licentious woman," which in halachic terms means a "common harlot." In this category she was considered to be "in need of a husband to keep her straight." The rabbinical court then sanctioned her wedding.

The young woman had given birth to the child of an older married man, also a scientist. He admitted paternity, but she made no maintenance claim against him. When she decided to marry another man, she expected no difficulties, and reserved a hall for the wedding and sent out several hundred invitations.

At the rabbinical marriage registrar's she admitted having a son, then just under a year old. When asked the routine question whether she was nursing him, she innocently replied that she was, not knowing that this would land her in trouble.

The registrar refused to sanction the wedding on the basis of a halachic injunction against the marriage of nursing mothers.

She then applied to Golobenchik, who found the way out for her. The rabbinical court accepted the argument, of her need for a husband to keep her straight; and permitted the wedding, which took place as scheduled.

Haifa's Sephardi Chief Rabbi Eliahu Bakshi-Doron explained to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the ban on the marriage of nursing mothers was "for the sake of the infant, who during this period needs the undivided attention of his mother." He was unlikely to get it if she married. The ban is valid for a period of 18 to 24 months, he said.

Rabbi Avraham She'ar-Yashuv Cohen, head of the three man bench that sanctioned the marriage, told *The Post* that the halachic term "prostitute" applies to a woman who has sexual relations with more than one man, but does not mean she is considered a professional prostitute. It was for the good of the child that halacha allowed the marriage of such a woman, during the nursing period, he explained, in order to put her relationship on a steady basis with a husband to look after her.

## NRA aiding hundreds of poisoned birds in Hula

By ANDY COURT

The Nature Reserves Authority has organized an extensive rescue operation to aid hundreds of birds in the Hula Valley which have been poisoned by a chemical used to kill field mice in Kibbutz Neot Mordechai's alfalfa fields.

NRA workers have injected more than 50 birds of prey with an antidote to the poison and are now waiting to see how they recover. Despite their efforts, however, at least 50 other birds, including kites, buzzards and eagles, have already died. An estimated 50 or more are believed to be dead but have not yet been found, said Eitan Gluzman, warden of the Hula Nature Reserve, 10 kilometres south of the poisoned field.

Gluzman said that hundreds of songbirds have been affected as well. The birds ate the mice and were thus poisoned.

It is illegal to spray the chemical in question on crops eaten by cows because it can poison their milk.

Farmers at Neot Mordechai, eight kms. south of Kiryat Shmona, began spraying their fields with the poison sometime late last week, and the Nature Reserves Authority discovered the situation on Sunday. Since then, rangers have been taking shifts day and night to scare animals away from the fields and have also been searching for dead or injured birds.

## Half of Israeli women neglect their health

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. — Every second woman in Israel neglects her health, according to a survey prepared for Na'amat, the Histadrut's women's organization. Women's health is the subject of Na'amat's annual Status of Women Month, which began yesterday.

The survey shows that 55 per cent do not have annual gynecological checkups, and 60 per cent do not have regular examinations for breast cancer, though most say they know such examinations are important. Eighty-six per cent have never had a Pap smear.

"Part of the problem is that some women deny anything can happen to them, and others are afraid of what the doctor may find if they go for an examination," Mashe Lubelsky, secretary-general of Na'amat, explained at a press conference here yesterday.

"But part of the blame also has to be placed at the door of our public health services, which don't always give priority to preventive medicine. There are no standing orders, as there are in some countries, for doctors to examine a patient's breasts even if she doesn't request such an examination, nor are there standard procedures for early detection of cancer or treatment of menopause."

Dr. Daniel Ayalon, chief of endocrinology at Ichilov Hospital and one of the doctors who advised Na'amat on its health campaign, said hormonal treatment at menopause could prevent osteoporosis (loss of calcium from the bones), and could solve some of the problems that lead to reduced sexual functioning.

Ayalon and other physicians have prepared a list of examinations women should undergo, and Na'amat is distributing the list on postcards.

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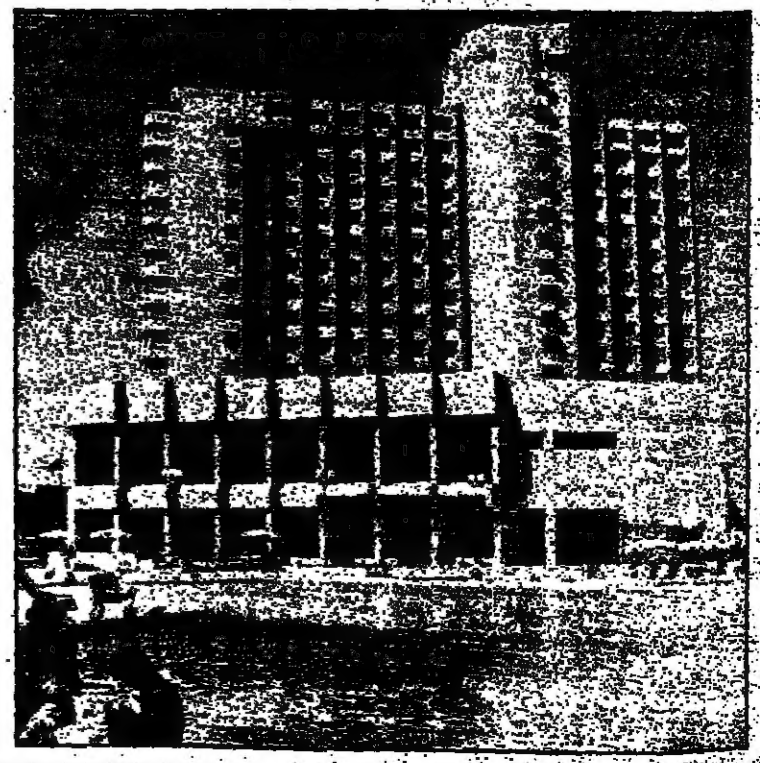
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## THE MIDDLE EAST

RECENT UNREST in Iraq, Turkey and Iran has again drawn attention to the Kurdish issue. This latest demonstration of Kurdish national vigour is part of a struggle for national rights that has continued since before World War I. The longevity and intensity of the Kurdish campaign, its geopolitical implications for the Middle East, and the ideological and ethical issues it engenders raise questions of consequence for Israel.

In an age that has transformed the world into a global village, it is ironic that a nation of 14 to 18 million can be as little known as the Kurds. Descended from the Medes, the Kurds are an ancient part of the Middle East mosaic. Their language is Kurdish, a tongue closer to Persian than to Arabic but distinct from both. They have from time immemorial resided on a large stretch of mountainous terrain extending from eastern Anatolia in today's Turkey, eastward across the Mosul region of Iraq and into the Kurdistan and Azerbaijan provinces of Iran (they are not to be confused with the Azerbaijanis, a large Turkish minority residing in adjacent parts of Iran). Additionally, several hundreds of thousands of Kurds inhabit the Jazirah districts of northern Syria, and remnants of a Kurdish exile community also reside in Soviet Azerbaijan.

In addition to the Kurds there are, of course, other submerged Middle Eastern nationalities: Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Baluch, Berbers, Copts, Dhoris, Nubians, Somalis, African Sudanese, Turcomans and others. What makes the Kurds so noteworthy, though, is their level of national consciousness, internal organization, paramilitary prowess and dedication. While their contemporary overlords have attempted to conceal the Kurds' very existence, the vigour of the Kurdish national movement — on the battlefield and off — make them far from a marginal phenomenon in the region.

THE KURDS have been battling for national self-determination since the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. Insofar as the Ottoman Turks were a Moslem elite, the Kurds, as a mainly Islamic people (including both Sunnis and Shi'ites, although there are Christians (Chaldeans) among them, as well) fared no better or worse under the Sublime Porte than other vanquished Moslems. But, with the dismantling of the Turkish Empire and its division into colonial possessions and states, the Kurds began to intensify their demands for autonomy. The draconian measures adopted by Ataturk in the building of modern Turkey sparked off the first contemporary Kurdish rebellion. Under the feudal Ottomans, the Kurdish language and traditions were tolerated in rural areas. Ataturk, however, suppressed all minority ethnic identification and was intent on crushing the Kurds as a distinct community, as he had the Armenians.

The Kurds of Turkey today are officially nonexistent; there are only "Mountain Turks who have forgotten their mother tongue." Assertion of Kurdish identity in present-day Turkey is an offence punishable by



## The Kurdish connection

Yosef Gottlieb

imprisonment. Despite a small though unextinguishable Kurdish underground, the Turks now have their boot firmly on the throat of their Kurdish minority. Underdevelopment is deep and endemic and human rights violations legion in Turkish Kurdistan today.

Beginning in the 1930s, the centre of Kurdish nationalism shifted eastward, to Iraq and Iran. In forming Iraq, the British fused the primarily Arab Baghdad province with the largely Kurdish Mosul and Persian Basra regions. This hodgepodge of a state immediately fell under extremist Arab domination, remaining so until today. The more than 20 coups d'etat that have taken place in that country have pitted one pan-Arab elite against another — with a Kurdish revolt often serving as the catalyst for the upheaval. Since the 1930s, the Kurds have posed the single most difficult encumbrance to the stability of Iraq's regimes. It is not just the political and military dimensions — the Kurds' refusal to submit to Arab domination — which so concern Baghdad: the petroleum reserves that constitute a cornerstone of the Iraqi economy lie beneath Mosul, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah, demographically Kurdish regions.

OIL, then, partially explains the frenzied, frequently genocidal wars that the Iraqi Arabs have launched against the Kurds. Baghdad, especially under the Ba'athists, did not spare napalm or defoliation, and committed many atrocities against civilians in its five wars against the Kurds. The fighting arm of the Kurdish national movement. While there have been cessations of hostilities and even treaties, the occasional rapprochements between Baghdad and the Kurds under its control have rarely lasted more than a few years at a time.

Iranian Kurds never fared well, not even during the Pahlavi administrations, and they have suffered miserably since launching an ill-fated rebellion in 1979. Still, the time-honoured Levantine dictate that the "enemy of my enemy is my friend" periodically prompted Teheran to exploit the Kurdish issue as a useful tool in its intrigues with Baghdad. Such cynicism was in force during the mid-Seventies when the Iranians turned a blind eye toward the establishment by the Iraqi Kurds resistance of refugee camps, supply routes and guerrilla staging grounds in Iranian Kurdistan.

The passive assistance provided by the Iranians during the mid-Seventies paved the way to a near victory by the Iraqi Kurds over Baghdad. Attempts to subdue the *peshmargas* became an especially bloody endeavour; the Kurds fought fiercely, often brilliantly and frequently tied up large numbers of Iraqi regulars and armaments — despite being severely outnumbered and poorly armed. After yet another perfidy by Baghdad in 1975, the Kurds launched an all-out campaign to win autonomy. Under the leadership of the legendary Kurdish leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani, the Kurds quite nearly brought the Iraqis to their knees at the culmination of a highly successful guerrilla war — only to have the Shah suddenly cut off all aid to them at the most critical moment. In the first two weeks of March 1975, as a result of a peace agreement signed between Teheran and Baghdad, impending victory was stolen from the Iraqi Kurds.

Concurrently, Israel's assistance to the Kurdish national liberation movement came to an abrupt close.

ISRAELI aid to the Barzani-led Kurdish resistance was always covert due to political realities confronting both parties. Nonetheless, the relationship between Israel and the Kurdish movement was important to both groups and continued for the better part of 10 years. Israeli experts worked in Iranian Kurdistan with the Iraqi Kurds at the height of the Ba'athist offensive against the Kurds. Some of what transpired at that time has been revealed elsewhere. Other elements remain classified, though it is known that Israeli expertise, supplies, and possibly military material were provided to the Iraqi Kurds.

Mullah Mustafa Barzani visited Israel at least once. He was touched by the reception he received from Iraqi Kurdish Jews who remained close to him even after resettling in Israel. Toward the end of his life, Barzani said that he felt like a Soviet Jew, a prisoner of forces that refused him his very identity. He died during one of the many exiles he suffered during his life, this time in Washington, four years after the signing of the Iraqi-Iranian concordat that had betrayed his people. Many of his supporters in his Washington years were Jews.

Jews, particularly Israelis and Kurds share a common experience: a history of dogged commitment to their heritage and communal identity, centuries of persecution and exile, and the unenviable position of trying to survive in a Middle East where radical elites have the upper hand. Aside from these more existential similarities, recent history has bound the Jews and Kurds together. There is the episode of Israeli assistance to the Kurdish national movement. There is also the little-known but highly relevant fact that Kurds assisted in the evacuation of imperilled Middle East-

ern Jews to Israel in recent decades. In addition to the fundamental justice of the Kurdish cause, the Kurdish dimension of the Middle East is of considerable strategic interest to Israel. The greatest threat to Israel currently comes from the northeast: from Syria, and to a lesser extent from Iraq and Iran as well. The underlying war between the latter two states notwithstanding, both the Iraqis and Iranians are devoted members of the Rejectionist Front. This is no coincidence: the Iraqi Ba'athists have always been among the most exclusivist of pan-Arabists, while the Iranian Islamic Revolution has demonstrated its antipathy to all non-Shi'ite, non-Persian elements in its society. Both regimes are totalitarian in their outlook and in their view of the Middle East; the exercise of self-determination by submerged nationalities — be they Jews, Kurds, or other minority groups — is anathema to them. The Syrians play a similar game, and Turkey, while touting modern democratic values has demonstrated a high and ruthless authoritarianism against its Armenian and Kurdish communities.

SIGNIFICANTLY, if one looks beneath the facade of "homogenous" Turkey, "unitary" Iran and "pan-Arab" Iraq and Syria, one is struck by how important a phenomenon Kurdish nationhood is as far as the Middle East is concerned. Millions of Kurds reside in and constitute a majority of that contiguous territory known throughout history as Kurdistan. When the short-lived Kurdish Peoples' Republic of Mehabad was established in 1946, justice was briefly done to this beleaguered people. Even after being robbed of that meagre and transitory remedy to their plight, Kurdish nationalism has not died. Its frequent if inconsistent manifestations — ambushes in eastern Anatolia, revolts led by Barzani's sons in Mosul, sharp battles between Kurdish irregulars and Khomenei's troops in the mountains of western Iran — continue to express the relentless devotion of this people to its communal identity.

Occasional guerrilla forays are not the only sign of Kurdish vibrancy. The Kurds are said to be masters of large swaths of Kurdistan; the Iraqi and Iranian militaries are unable to maintain control over much of the rural Kurdish hinterland. A network of Kurdish schools, hospitals and other civilian institutions have been rumoured to form veritable states within states in some parts of contemporary Kurdistan.

Against this backdrop, Israeli policy-makers should reconsider the Kurdish issue, especially in view of the current strategic characteristics of the Middle East. True, some elements of the Kurdish national movement have become hostile to Israel in the past decade. Still, there is a community of interest between the Kurds and Israel. Further, aside from the strategic matters there are questions of principle which make a compelling case for renewing contacts between Israel and the Kurds.

The writer is the author of *Self-Determination in the Middle East and works in the field of Third World development.*

## Behind the arms deal

## Fear that haunts

Nigel Hawkes/London



Ayatollah Khomeini

AMERICAN attempts to buy some friends in Iran, which fell apart so embarrassingly last month, are driven by a fear which also haunts other Western countries. They are terrified that Iran — or, less likely, Iraq — might actually win the six-year old Gulf War. And either prospect sends shivers up the spines of Western leaders.

They have long hoped that the war would drag on to a military stalemate in which neither side could claim victory, but in which both would sink back behind their lines and a messy armistice would be arranged. Western leaders are constantly calling for an end to the war, which has already cost around 1.2 million lives, but the last thing they want is for that end to be reached by the triumph of either side.

For the moment an Iranian victory seems more likely. Back in September, the analysts in the Pentagon had convinced themselves that Iran was poised for a massive push which might finally overrun the sophisticated Iraqi defences. The feeling that a moment of decision was close was heightened by Ayatollah Khomeini's declaration that this will be the "decisive year" for the war.

But the big push has not come. Most experts still feel that Iran has managed to achieve a degree of dominance in the war by its tactic of hurling thousands of young and barely-trained soldiers at the Iraqi lines. Iraq's early gains have now all been lost and it has been driven back into its own territory.

AN IRANIAN victory would rewrite the map of the Middle East, unleashing a tidal wave of Islamic fundamentalism which could prove too strong for the pro-Western regimes in the Gulf and in Saudi Arabia. Iraq itself would probably disintegrate into its constituent parts, with the majority Shi'ite Moslem population taking advantage of the arrival of its brothers from Teheran to establish an Islamic state.

That would leave the minority Sunnis and the rebellious Kurds out in the cold. After a long and bitter guerrilla war against Saddam Hussein, the Kurds have already established military control over much of their homeland, and it is clear that his ousting by the Iranians would be seen as the moment to establish their dream of an independent Kurdistan. This in turn might embolden Turkey, which has its own Kurdish minority.

In the Gulf and in Saudi Arabia, the ruling regimes would be terrified that rampant fundamentalism might prove catching. About a quarter of the population of Kuwait, and half that of Bahrain, are Shi'ites. Saudi Arabia has already shown signs of "tilting" towards Iran, making generous concessions to help Teheran at Opec meetings, though hith-

to it had supported its Arab brothers in Baghdad.

Whether a victorious Iran would refrain from the temptation to extend its influence around the Gulf is not clear. Any overt military moves against Kuwait or other Gulf states would risk embroiling outside powers, including Britain, which has undertaken to offer help in the face of military threat. Any serious instability in Saudi Arabia might force the United States to move, with the consequent danger of a superpower confrontation in the area.

BUT IF the prospect of an Iranian victory is unpalatable to the West, the prospect of its defeat is no more alluring. An Iran broken by military disaster would prove no more stable than Iraq, and might easily break up, providing an almost irresistible temptation to the Soviet Union.

Then the U.S. would be drawn in, ironically in order to preserve a nation whose government calls it "the Great Satan." Any Soviet moves into Iran would trigger long-held American fears that it was seeking to take over the country and gain access to warm water ports — and that would inevitably lead to confrontation.

As the military balance now stands, this is less likely than an Iranian victory. And, in spite of Khomeini, the likeliest outcome of all remains a messy draw in which neither side can claim outright victory. Since Iran has repeatedly said that it seeks the removal of Saddam Hussein as a minimum war aim, even a draw would not be without dangers.

Small wonder, therefore, that Western leaders shiver inwardly when they examine the prospects in the Gulf, and make bungled attempts to improve what looks like a very unattractive hand by currying favour with Iran. The best prospect seems to be that a military coup in Iraq might unseat Hussein and open the way to a peace settlement which would otherwise leave the status quo undisturbed. That is an outcome most in the West would secretly like to see, but have no means to bring about. (London Observer Service)

## A call for freedom

SYRIAN ACTOR-director Dourade al-Lahham, a long-time campaigner for Arab unity, says Arab countries lack freedom and should relax controls.

"Freedom in the Arab world is narrow, complete freedom is not found in a single Arab state," he told Reuters in an interview during the 10th Cairo International Film Festival.

"There are restrictions and limits on thinking and personal freedom ... we call for more (freedom)," he said.

Lahham, known for his political

Ashraf Fouad/Cairo

satires of Arab disputes and government red tape, insists he is not a politician and has no political affiliations: "I am an Arabist," he says.

"For 20 years I have been standing on stage and screaming out what I believe ... if we cannot achieve it, maybe the next generation will."

The 52-year-old actor-director is in Cairo to attend the festival screening of his latest film with a political message, *The Report*, premiered re-

cently in Damascus.

"Maybe *The Report* is not a new idea ... what I am trying to say has been said before, but the problems around us have not changed since I was a child," Lahham said.

The film calls on Third World countries, especially Arab states, to produce as much as they consume in order to control their own destinies.

Lahham, who has starred in 20 films and four plays, says the East-West conflict is "like a soccer game played on our lands. Our interests get buried under the feet of that conflict."

In *The Report*, he portrays the conflict in exactly that way — on a football field, the setting is not specified. "It could be any Third World

state," he said.

At the festival's opening ceremony last Monday, Lahham won a roar of applause despite political differences between Cairo and Damascus. Like most Arab countries, Syria broke off relations after Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

He attributes the positive reception to popular backing for the ideas he supports in his films.

Lahham reported that a group of Arab artists met last month in Damascus in order to form the first Cairo-based Arab artists union.

"Regardless of existing sensitivities we chose Cairo because it is the centre of art in the Arab world," said Lahham. (Reuters)

## Computer equality

Helena Flusfeder

A NEW COMPUTER course for gifted Arab children from Galilee was recently launched at Haifa University's Jewish-Arab Centre.

In an attempt to de-mystify computers and close the educational gap between the Jewish and Arab sectors, 40 gifted Arab children were selected from some 1,200 6th graders from five communities in the north: Shafaram, Majid el-Kurum, Illit, Bini and Deir el-Asad to learn the basic computer language, Logo.

"If the problem of Arabs in the 50s and 60s was illiteracy, the problem now in the 80s is illiteracy in computers," says Majid al-Haj, a sociology lecturer at Haifa University, and director of the project.

With academic supervision coming from the university's School of Education, and funds from the U.S.-based Jaffee Foundation, funnelled through the New Israel Fund, the course is "an attempt to take one step which will have an effect on the whole society," al-Haj explained before the recent opening ceremony of the course.

It was also an attempt to promote Jewish-Arab relations in Israel, he said. "Education is most important in this connection, for the mobility of Arabs and their integration into Israeli society," he added.

Over the last three years, several secondary schools in the Arab sector have started to introduce computers, though, no elementary schools are using them yet.

The first year of the programme, the pupils will take computer courses at the university and will return to their communities the following year as "agents of change." In this way,

computers can be introduced gradually into Arab schools.

Al-Haj noted that the process of selection for the course, had also led to the creation of a new IQ-testing system for school-children in the Arab sector.

ACCORDING to the Arab education specialist, who is also researching unemployment among Arab academics at the university's Jewish-Arab Centre, the main problem is inequality between the two sectors. He said: "If there is no equality, none of the discussions on democracy will help. I think we have to push towards equality in education, local government and in the absorption of academics."

Meanwhile, local mayors and school principals have been involved in the long-term aims of the course. Mohammed Maman, mayor of Majid el-Kurum, present at the opening ceremony agreed with the modernizing trend. Assadey Ali, general inspector of elementary and comprehensive high schools in the Acre area, also stressed the benefits computers will bring to education in the Arab sector.

Al-Haj hoped parents would be motivated to buy computers for their children, although local schools are not yet equipped with them.

Still, with the majority of Arabs working in blue-collar jobs and filling only 5.6% of the country's scientific, academic and professional jobs, and with the current lack of knowledge about computers in the Arab sector, it may take time to create the conditions which will in turn effect change.

However, it is a beginning and a step towards reducing the disparity between the Arab and Jewish sectors. "If you want to build a bridge, you have to equalize the two banks," Al-Haj said.

## MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Ya'acov Lamdan

MOROCCO'S Royal Army soccer club recently won this year's National Cup championship, scoring a 3-0 victory over the contending Al-Husseini group. Among the tens of thousands of spectators who turned out for the match at Rabat's soccer stadium was King Hassan II, a committed soccer enthusiast.

The United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan appeared as Hassan's guest, along with other Moroccan notables. Morocco is considered one of the African continent's big soccer powers, and reached an advanced stage in the World Cup matches in Mexico City.

TOURISTS going to Cairo will pay about 10 per cent more for hotel rooms following a price increase ordered by the Ministry of Tourism last week. The increase, geared to compensate for inflation and a decline in the value of local currency, will raise the price of bed and breakfast in a five-star hotel from 80 to 115 Egyptian lira per day. A room in a four-star hotel will go up from 55 to 80 Egyptian lira; in a three-star hotel it will increase from 40 to 52 lira; in a two-star hotel, from 22 to 31 lira; and in a one-star hotel from 10 to 17 lira.

The U.S. dollar fetches about 1.90 lira on the black market, as against about 1.35 lira from hotel money-changers.

THE PRICE of drinking water in Beirut broke a new record last week with a bottle selling for about 10 Lebanese lira. A 20-litre jerrycan sold for about 133 lira — making

water more expensive than petrol, which costs about 125 lira for a 20-litre jerrycan. The trade in water resulted, ironically, from the recent heavy rains, which swept away the channels bringing water to the Lebanese capital.

The soaring price of water only added to the problems of Lebanese residents, already suffering from a long list of other economic woes brought on by the 11-year civil war and the declining value of the lira. The current rate is about 65 lira to the U.S. dollar.

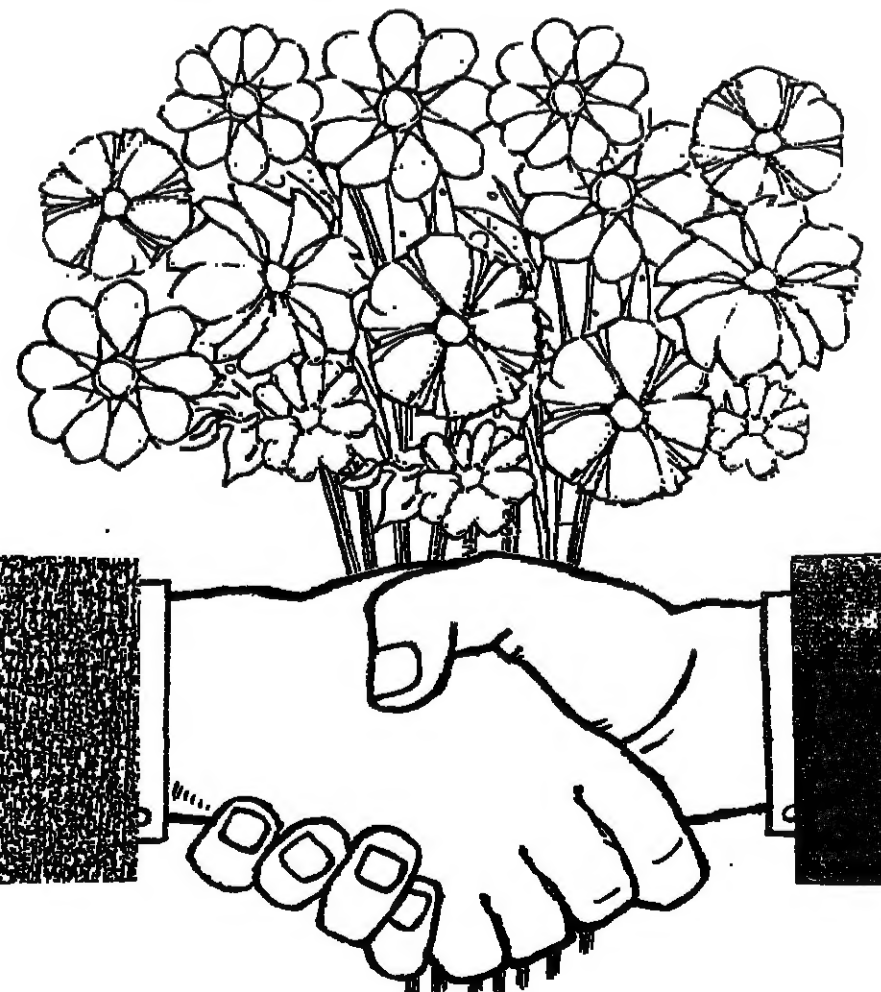
NUR SHARIF, the Egyptian movie star who has played in dozens of box-office hits, was recently designated the Arab world's most popular actor in a contest organized by the European radio station, Radio Monte Carlo, which broadcasts in Arabic.

Sharif is also prominent in Egypt for his political opinions. In contrast with many other Egyptian movie stars, he has never indulged in anti-Israeli rhetoric, even after the peace treaty was signed. He also remains an admirer of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, and he recently declared that he was planning to play the role of Nasser in a major movie on the former president.

At a press conference, the 40-year-old Sharif explained that he belongs to the generation that grew up "on the knees" of Nasserism, and he regards Nasser as his spiritual father.

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Liuni

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## Cost-cutting crusade

## Japan's car makers battle rising yen

TOYOTA CITY, Japan (AP). — Heeding warnings of possible corporate disaster, Japan's giant auto makers are seeking ways to counter the backlash of the strong yen.

The auto makers, who account for nearly 20 per cent of Japan's total exports, have been dealt a hard blow by the yen's strength, which cuts profits from products sold abroad. If the yen remains strong or strengthens in the next three to five years, "many Japanese car makers could go out of business," predicts Masami Iwasaki, executive vice president of Toyota Motor Co., the largest auto producer.

"One year after the yen strengthened and three months since it broke the 150-yen level [against the dollar], a high-yen countermeasures race has begun among companies with their survival at stake," the October issue of the company's weekly newspaper for employees writes. "Our ranking and superiority will be destroyed at once if we fall behind other companies."

The yen has risen from 242 to 162 to the dollar since September 1985, when economic ministers of five industrialized nations, in a move to

pare the United States' trade deficit, agreed to reduce the U.S. currency's value.

Toyota and Nissan Motor Co., the second largest, estimate that a one-yen increase in the exchange rate means a loss of about \$36.8 million a year for each company. The figure is roughly the price of 5,000 of Nissan's Sentra subcompacts.

Toyota, Nissan, Mazda Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Corp. have raised prices in by roughly 10 per cent in some export markets, but the increase still is far less than the amount the dollar has declined.

Nissan recently reported its first business loss of the postwar era, blaming it partly on the yen. The yen value of Nissan sales between April and September, the first half of Japan's fiscal year, fell 9.9 per cent from the previous year. Nissan depends on exports for about 60 per cent of its sales.

Yutaka Suzuki, manager of the firm's international public relations division, said the company was trying to increase efficiency.

In April, Nissan launched what it called a "stingy operations" cam-

paign to reduce costs. It began with 10 per cent salary cuts for each of its 49 directors. Suzuki would not disclose the monetary value of the cuts, but he said increased efficiency as a whole in the first half of the fiscal year saved some \$490m. for Nissan.

Last August, Nissan experimentally operated seven main plants on weekends, when electricity is cheaper, and closed them on two weekdays, saving \$1.84m. Factory managers came in on weekends to paint the floors, saving the cost of paying professional painters. Successful negotiations for better prices from subcontractors and imported parts saved another \$245m. To conserve some \$122m., employees were reminded to turn off lights and discouraged from working overtime. Used paper — about five tons a month — is being recycled into toilet paper.

Toyota last spring launched a campaign entitled "challenge 50," aimed at cutting in half items ranging from paper consumption to time spent in meetings. Toyota has also established a "high yen emergency measures committee," composed of all of its board members, Iwasaki said.

In one move, the company cut plant and equipment investment by 8 per cent for 1986, according to a Toyota official, who requested anonymity. He said the company also plans to decrease the number of college graduates hired next year about 35 per cent.

The high yen is also driving Japan's auto makers to increased competition in the domestic market.

"Since the 1960s, we have grown more and more export-oriented. But we must strengthen our domestic share," said Suzuki. "The domestic market is more stable. Overseas we have to consider trade friction... and about 70 per cent of our exports come under some kind of restraints."

The strong yen is also likely to have Japanese auto makers buy more foreign-made parts, something long demanded by Japan's trading partners including Israel. Both Toyota and Nissan are considering increasing the local content of vehicles produced overseas, their spokesmen said.

"The strong yen may do what years of negotiations couldn't do," said another Toyota official.

## Cannon seeks help at the box office

Ex-Israelis Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus have found the audiences are not too happy with their films and the SEC with their books

By ROBIN GREGG  
NEW YORK. — Cash-flow problems for the Los Angeles-based Cannon Group, culminating in the \$14.5 million loss for the third quarter announced last month, has caused the company to do some serious thinking about its plans for the immediate future.

Cannon has disclosed that it has hired new outside accountants and ordered a special audit for the nine-month period. The loss, which left the entertainment company founded by ex-Israelis Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus with a \$5.8m. net loss for the nine months ended September 30, has been blamed on disappointing U.S. box office results, along with large increases in administrative and interest expenses.

After release of the news, the company's share price fell by \$3.375 on the New York Stock Exchange to a

52-week low of \$17.75. The price has fallen about \$10 a share since Cannon disclosed nearly two months ago that the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is investigating the company's finances and accounting practices.

Cannon, in a statement last month, said it had concluded that after an intensive three-month review of its asset-base, it should sell its recently acquired Commonwealth theatre chain because of "the recent dramatic escalation of prices for cinemas in the United States" and sell "selected, overlapping" theatres in Britain.

Cannon also said it believed that its extensive film libraries acquired from Screen Entertainment Ltd. have substantial unused rights and that it intended to use them for "asset-based borrowing to supplement existing bank lines." The company disclosed that its U.S. bank borrowings have risen to \$54.9m. as of September 30, from \$27.2m. reported at the close of the second quarter.

Cannon's U.S. banks are the First National Bank of Boston, Bank of America, Chemical Bank and Wells Fargo. The company also borrowed \$25.6m. in the third quarter from its foreign banks, Credit Lyonnais and Bank Nederland N.V., under a \$35m. revolving-credit agreement.

The SEC is unhappy about the



Yo-ho-ho, but where's the dough? Director Roman Polanski (left) and star Walter Matthau on the set of the box-office bomb "Pirates."

company's policy of amortizing film costs (a technical maneuver whereby profits for one venture are placed at the disposal of other ventures which are less successful) and this procedure is currently under review by the new auditors.

In layman's terms, what Cannon desperately needs is a massive hit at the box office, something it has failed to produce for a long time — in fact not since the first of the *Death Wish*

series starring Chris Bronson and directed by Michael Winner.

This year's major effort, Roman Polanski's *Pirates* has proved to be an expensive failure in the U.S., and the company is now looking for relief in the shape of Sylvester Stallone whose film on arm-wrestling, *Over the Top*, is being produced by the company and is due for release next year. The company is optimistic about its prospects. (London Observer Service)

## BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

## In for the long haul

The commercial banks have been so caught up in developing their consumer lending programmes that they seemed to have forgotten their old faithfuls — the multi-year savings schemes. But not for long. This month sees saving return as the in thing for the banks to push, although it's mostly a case of new bottles with old — if still tasty — contents.

Savings rates in the economy are falling for the second year in a row (last year saw the rate decline to about 22 per cent — abnormally low by Israeli standards). There have been large net withdrawals from medium- and long-term savings, especially dollar-linked schemes. Therefore, the banks' emphasis in their current campaign has been on Saye (save as you earn), or regular monthly savings programmes.

## Hapoalim has managed to come up with a rather more original scheme than the very humdrum bonus-or-higher-interest gimmicks trundled out by its rivals.

Hapoalim has long had a dominant market share in this niche, built up as an adjunct to its pursuit of wage-earners accounts. It has been quietly pushing monthly savings all year, and professes to be satisfied with the results — no figures, needless to say, just the "take our word for it" approach. However, it will admit that its campaign last September resulted in "many tens of thousands" of new savers opening monthly deposit accounts.

They must have done something right, because Bank Discount and Bank Leumi have since joined the fray, with Discount's December campaign aimed directly at regular monthly savers. New accounts in the Lamatmid and Tzamad Dollar programmes will be given a one-off bonus of an extra monthly deposit, paid for by the bank, and this will accrue linkage and interest for the duration of the scheme. However, only those who make regular deposits for 48 months will be given this retroactive bonus. Its effect will be to raise the yield per annum from 3 to 4.1 per cent for a four-year programme in Lamatmid, which is index-linked, and from 5 to 6.13 per cent in the Tzamad Dollar scheme.

Leumi achieved the same effect in its Lamatmid programme by raising the interest rate directly from 3 to 4 per cent per annum — even for those who only save for two years. The bonus gambit, however, is a tried and trusted weapon in drawing customer interest, apparently because it sounds more impressive than simply raising the interest, although the mathematical result is the same.

Leumi is also giving higher interest rates for one-time savers in its Tzamad programme, which runs for between 2½ and five years. At this stage, Leumi is saying that those joining before December 14 will get a choice between higher interest, of 5.75 per cent per annum, and

linkage to the October, instead of the November consumer price index as their base, or 5.5 per cent plus an up-front bonus of 2.5 per cent of the amount saved. The latter would bring the yield to 5.9 per cent a year for five years. Those joining after December 15 will not have the option of being linked to the October index, but will still get the 5.9 per cent yield available under the other alternative.

Within days, of course, Discount had upped the ante by offering 6 per cent yields to one-time savers, and further moves may confidently be expected as the savings war heats up.

Meanwhile, Hapoalim has managed to come up with a rather more original scheme than the very humdrum bonus-or-higher-interest gimmicks trundled out by its rivals. It is offering a regular savings scheme with a loan built on at the end, and with various other fills, aiming at the potential and actual car buyers, and proclaiming the resultant hybrid as a novelty in the Israeli savings market.

And so it is, to a large extent, and the more welcome as a result. For those joining in December, the following terms are being offered:

ROUTE A is for regular monthly savings for two years or more. The saver joins an index-linked programme (as Lamatmid) or a dollar-linked one (Tzamad Dollar), as he prefers, and receives 3.5-5 per cent index-linked interest or 5.5 per cent dollar-linked interest accordingly. These rates are higher than those paid normally.

ROUTE B is for occasional one-time deposits spread over at least 27 months. Again index-linked fans can pick Tzamad and dollar-lovers can go to Tzamad Dollar or Dollar/Medved, where they will receive 5-6 per cent interest, depending on the scheme and the period of saving.

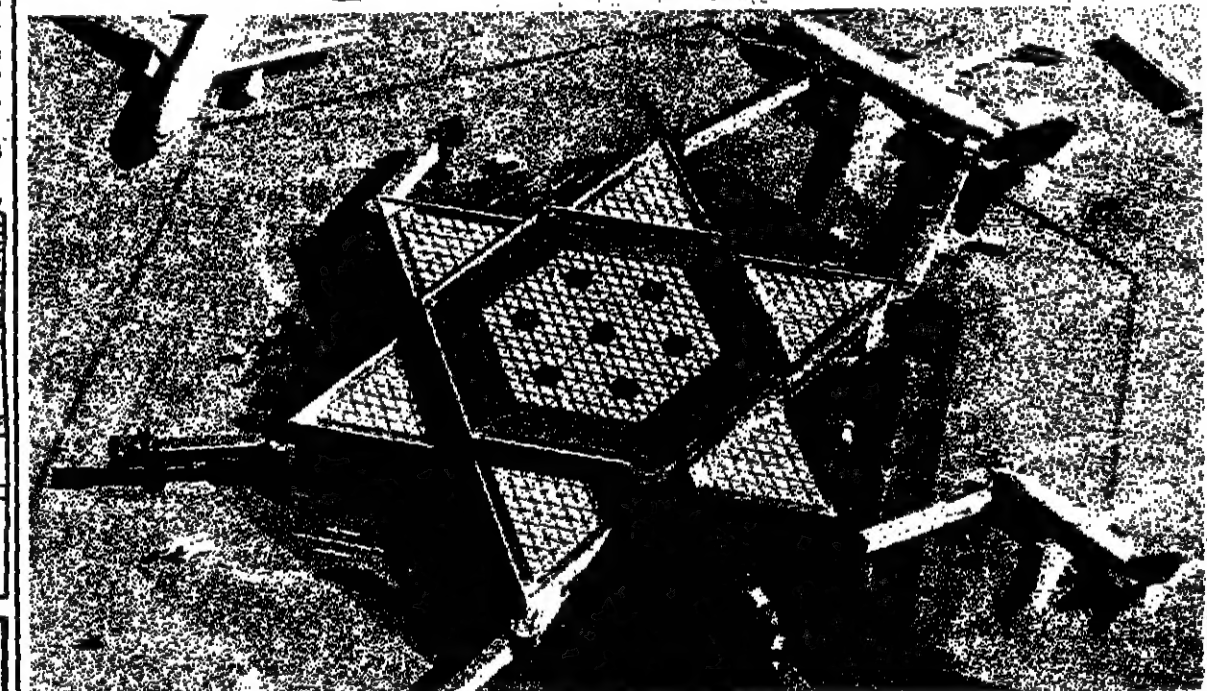
ROUTE C is for those about to buy a car and wanting to join the savings scheme. They can receive a standing loan for the amount of the special deposit that they must make on the new car, and repay it when the deposit is returned. The interest on the loan, at prime plus 1.5 per cent per month can be repaid either in one sum, with the capital, or in 12 monthly instalments.

All three routes meet up at the end of the savings period, when they become eligible for a loan equal to the amount saved, including the linkage and interest that has accrued on the deposits. The conditions of the loan are that the savings period must have been at least 36 months, the loan itself is for 36 months and at "preferential" interest rates — relative, that is, to what the market demands at that time — and suitable collateral must be provided. The loan is designed to serve as an additional source of capital for people intending to buy, or replace, a car in a few years time.

Hapoalim's figures show that a person saving NIS 100 per month for three years will have over NIS 7,500 of savings plus loan at the end of the period (in today's money, of course), while after five years the sum will exceed NIS 13,000. NIS 180 per month will produce NIS 13,600 after three years and almost NIS 24,000 after five — but don't forget that the loan will have to be paid off over the three succeeding years.

## Stars and gripes

## Saudis spurn Cologne airport



By ANDY COURT

For The Jerusalem Post

When Saudi airline officials were searching earlier this year for a base for their European cargo operations, the airport at Cologne, West Germany, seemed like an excellent location. Indeed, the airline was prepared to move in, except for two huge eyesores that would have spoiled the view of Saudi pilots as they prepared to land.

The object of Saudi concern were two large passenger terminals shaped from the air like the Star of David.

"The Saudis told them [the airport authorities], 'Take down these things, and there will be something to talk about,'" said Gilon Zohar.

deputy general manager of CAL, the Israeli air cargo company that also bases its operations in Cologne, although not in either of the two terminals that drew the Saudis' wrath.

"The Libyans and the Syrians come to Cologne, and the Star of David doesn't bother them."

It may never have even caught their attention. The Saudis had stars in their eyes when they first saw Cologne airport from above, but CAL's general manager, Sefir Neikim, said he had never noticed in the dozens of trips he has made to the airport.

The two terminals are shaped like a Star of David purely by accident, Zohar said, and were there long before CAL came to the Cologne airport.

Cologne airport officials immediately rejected the Saudi request to destroy, or at least alter, the inadvertently, Zionist terminals, although they would have been happy to have the Saudis' business.

The Germans only gave CAL official permission to release the news two weeks ago, even though the incident occurred two months ago, once they were certain they had lost the Saudi contract, Neikim said.

CAL uses the Cologne airport as its major European base, probably for the same reason: the Saudis wanted to, it is very well placed in relation to markets throughout Europe, weather conditions are generally good and Cologne has all the facilities of a major airport without the congestion found in other European centres, Neikim said.

## Summer time

The Energy Minister this week recommended that summer time be instituted for six months each year, which would save \$5.5 million in electricity consumption. Summer time was in effect for less than four months this year.

This conclusion was reached by a panel comprising Energy Ministry officials, manufacturers' representatives, and an official of the Israel Electric Corporation.

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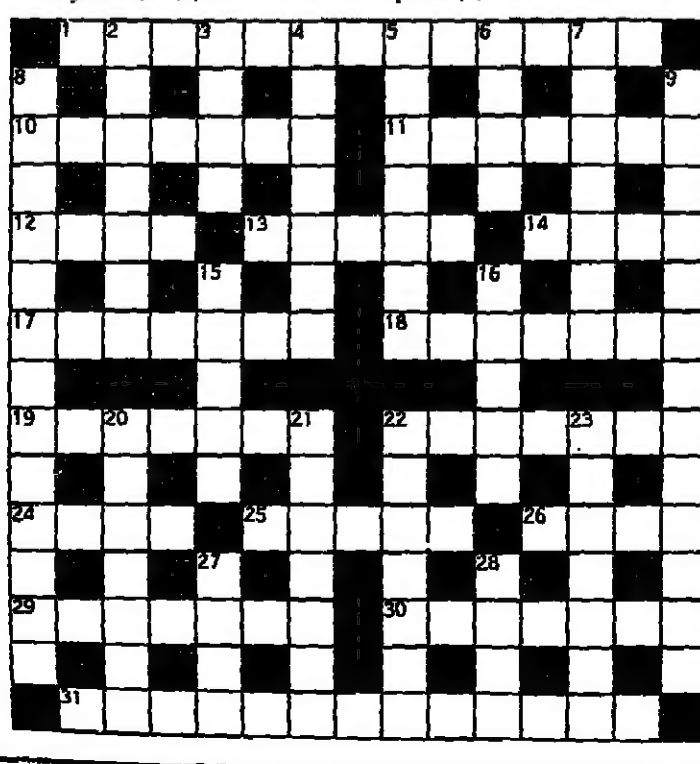
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## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- If so Portland's reassessment shows not return (6,3,4)
  - Further information on how to make Italian dish from the past (7)
  - A spinner of yarns is one not to be relied upon (7)
  - Something with which to wind up the Highland festival (4)
  - Stunning suit (5)
  - Record is loud in 600 (4)
  - Wends about with note in Mayfair perhaps (4,3)
  - Talk non-stop (7)
  - Artificial inducement to lay up reserve capital (4,3)
  - One doesn't make a summer drink (7)
  - Received and approved (4)
  - What the conscientious jury did (5)
  - One who draws level (4)
  - As games must be resolved it will need a rubber (7)
  - Urge whereby I am acquiring a hearty rate (7)
  - What to do with the next 16 solutions if likely to be forgotten (5,4,4)
- DOWN
- Amends suggestion to adopt a new habit (7)
  - Type used for christenings (4)
  - After art upset I went first but lagged behind (7)
  - Well known as incompetent (7)
  - Put down face up (4)
  - Cut up trees if only to use as matches (5,4)
  - Wedding season is a distressing period (9,4)
  - Linesman untangling ropes or wrecks (7,6)
  - Even when capsize it remains unaltered (5)
  - Sprinkle a bunch of flowers (5)
  - One who backs a form of gambling on so short a run (7)
  - It is assumed to be worn (7)
  - Lister evolved a cardinal point in surgical hygiene (7)
  - Base brought down by ill health (4,3)
  - Rapid way to avoid consumption (4)
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3 Malicious pleasure

4 Kidney fat

5 Part of shoe

6 Seek food

7 Dandruff

13 Small bird

15 Profession

17 Plea to God

19 Malay boat

20 Swedish coins

22 Burdened

24 Citrus fruit

## Friday's Solutions

ACROSS

5 Grate, 8 Activity, 9

Wince, 10 Separate, 11 Scale, 14

Asp, 16 Eaters, 17 Flapse, 18 Kin, 20

Sorry, 24 Offender, 25 Edict, 26

Infusion, 27 Oddly, DOWN: 1 Pause,

2 Stops, 3 Avert, 4 Status, 6 Rain-

coat, 7 Tactless, 13 Pen, 15 Infant,

21 Femur, 22 Admit, 23 Grand.



## MARKET PLACE

### Dollar on the downturn

The dollar will weaken over the next year, falling as low as 1.8 Deutschmarks by November 1987, while sterling will benefit from the lower dollar and prospects of the Conservative government being re-elected, according to a new study, prepared by stockbrokers Hoare Govett in the first issue of their new currency-outlook bulletin.

The lack of accord between G5 nations will continue to depress dollar sentiment, as will the continuing accommodative U.S. monetary policy.

Sterling, meanwhile, will rise back above three marks by this time next year from its current level around 2.84 marks and to \$1.67 from its present \$1.40 to 1.44 range, the study predicts.

"Despite the exchange rate accord between the U.S. and Japan, there is no indication that the monetary and fiscal policies of the G5 countries will become significantly more convergent in the next year," the outlook says.

Although the current account imbalances between the U.S., Japan and West Germany will narrow slightly, they will still remain "substantial," while further pressure on the dollar will come from the U.S. Federal Reserve's likely reliance on a loose monetary stance to keep domestic demand buoyant, it added.

"In these circumstances, sentiment towards the dollar will remain generally bearish," it says.

The dollar is currently trading around 2.02 marks and 162 yen, after recovering from lows of around 1.97 marks a couple of weeks ago and 151 yen in September.

Against the yen, the Hoare Govett outlook forecasts the dollar falling to 149.50 by the end of November, 1987. It says the recent signs of improvement in the U.S. trade deficit should not be overestimated, with the current account likely to show a deficit of \$150 billion in 1986, after \$117.7b. in 1985.

In the thin pre-Christmas markets fear of central bank intervention will keep traders reluctant to push the dollar too far either way, the outlook says. "Nonetheless, the resolve of the central banks is certain to be tested early in the new year."

Turning to sterling, the outlook predicts that the pound will benefit from the weaker dollar and from an expected recovery in the oil price to above \$18 a barrel, which will increase the likelihood of income tax cuts. Such cuts would enhance the re-election prospects of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government and so underpin sterling, it said.

However, factors which now appear favorable because they improve the government's re-election chances, such as the recent announcement of increased public spending plans, could rebound after an election, the outlook said.

"To forestall another currency crisis, we believe that the next government, whatever its political complexion, will decide to participate in the exchange rate mechanism of the [European Monetary System], possibly with the same 12 per cent bands as Italy," it says the probable early rate will be three marks.

(Reuters)

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## Provident funds' net inflow plunges

Post Economic Staff  
 Net new contributions to the nation's provident funds plummeted 95 per cent in the first half of the year from the second half of 1985 to just NIS 7.5 million, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

The decline represented a continuation of a trend that began around 1984, but has picked up unprecedented momentum this year, as consumers have apparently opted to take the money from maturing accounts and spend it on consumer goods.

The provident funds - which include pension, retirement, unemployment and advanced-training (hishalmur) schemes - took in NIS 1.354 billion in the first half, a 14 per cent gain on the second half of 1985, but paid out NIS 1.346b., a 28 per cent rise from the previous half.

That left the provident funds with a net gain in contributions of NIS 7.5m. for the half, compared with NIS 128.6m. in the prior half.

All the provident funds suffered sharp drops in net new contributions, but the advanced-training funds took the biggest drop. They experienced a net outflow of funds amounting to NIS 58.2m. in the January-June period, compared with a net, albeit small, intake of NIS 200.0m. in the previous six months.

The advanced-training funds, which offer six-year deposits, received a huge influx of money in 1980, and thus this year saw a greater portion of their accounts mature.

### PORUSH

(Continued from Page One)  
 thousands sending "leftists" to university while it grudgingly fractionally amounts spent on yeshiva education.

"Our *haredi* (ultra-Orthodox) children don't behave like that," he hurled at Grossman.

The Knesset had been debating a no-confidence motion by Mapam on the William Nash case, and two others, by the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace on the unrest in the West Bank and Gaza.

All three motions were defeated.

### McFARLANE

(Continued from Page One)  
 the National Security Council under Vice Admiral John Poindexter, reportedly drafted a commentary on the CIA paper which came to roughly the same conclusion.

U.S. officials said that McFarlane, Casey and other policymakers were impressed by Iran's supposedly helpful role in June last year in resolving the TWA hostage crisis in Beirut.

So when Kimche came to the White House in early July, the sources said, McFarlane, Casey and others within the administration were already somewhat receptive to an overture towards Iran, including an easing of the U.S. restrictions on arms transfers to that country.

But Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger strongly opposed any change in arms policy.

In fact, Weinberger is reported to have scribbled "This is absurd" in the margin of the original CIA paper on the possibility of shipping arms to Iran.

McFarlane has publicly told Congress that he received oral authorization from President Reagan in August 1985 to allow Israel to ship a modest amount of weapons to Iran.

That first shipment was followed by the release of the Rev. Benjamin Wier in September, and a personal telephone call from Reagan to then-prime minister Shimon Peres expressing America's gratitude to Israel for its role in the affair.

A second Israeli shipment of weapons was made - again, with U.S. approval - in November of last year.

hence experienced a greater outflow of funds.

The advanced-training funds experienced a 40 per cent rise in outflow to NIS 309m., compared with second-half 1985, equal to about 23 per cent of the total outflow for all the provident funds. Contributions to the advanced-training funds in the meantime, rose only 14 per cent, to NIS 251m., about 19 per cent of the total for all the funds.

The provident funds as a whole saw their assets increase 11.6 per cent in nominal terms to NIS 27.04b. in the half, but as the cost-of-living index rose 8.7 per cent, the real value of their assets edged up just 2.7 per cent.

The assets of the various types of provident funds posted real gains of between 3 and 4 per cent, while the advanced-training funds experienced a real drop of 3 per cent.

The provident funds as a group are likely to suffer further difficulties next year, as Treasury officials are completing ending the tax deductibility of contributions, as part of their proposed package of capital market reforms. Currently, most payments into the funds are deductible.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Treasury favours self-employed paying VAT every 2 months

Treasury officials have responded favourably to a proposal by Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein to allow most self-employed people to make their value-added tax payments to the government once every two months instead of every 30 days.

A Communications Ministry spokesman said that Rubinstein had first recommended the idea after he permitted Bezek, the state-owned telecommunications company, to begin billing customers on a bimonthly basis instead of monthly.

In both cases, the bimonthly payments were made possible by the sharp drop in inflation in the past year and a half.

Although the Finance Ministry

## Trade pact initialled with EC

BRUSSELS (Reuters). - The European Community Executive Commission has initialled a new preferential trade agreement with Israel as part of the community's special scheme for Mediterranean nations, a commission spokesman said yesterday.

It is the fourth to be signed between the EC and 12 non-EC Mediterranean countries.

Similar agreements were initialled last week with Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt, and all four will become formal when negotiations are completed on other aspects of economic relations with the EC.

The new agreements came shortly after EC member states ended months of bickering on how to deal

with their southern neighbours after the accession of Spain and Portugal to the EC earlier this year. Later the initialling of an accord with Israel was held up by a row over technical disputes over orange juice concentrate quotas.

The package is meant to provide Mediterranean states, which also include Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan, Syria, Malta, Cyprus, Turkey and Yugoslavia with guaranteed but limited preferential access to EC markets.

The EC has extended preferential trade status to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but its implementation has been delayed over the EC's opposition to Israeli government agricultural bodies playing a role in exports from the territories.

## Soltam plans to dismiss 450

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
**HAIFA** - Soltam Ltd., the Koor Ltd.-owned armaments maker, intends to dismiss another 450 workers at its Yokne'am plant.

The Yokne'am Labour Council said Monday that management had informed it that about half of those to be laid off would be temporary hands. The labour council expressed its deep concern because some 200 of

the workers were local residents for whom no alternative employment is available.

Soltam is still competing for a large U.S. Army order for mortars and shells which has not yet been placed. It was learned that the competition, from various countries, is stiff and that even if Soltam wins the tender it would still have to reduce its staff.

## THE HAIFA MUNICIPALITY

will shortly publish an international tender for the renovation of its Carmelit subway and for the construction of a 14 kilometre extension to the line.

Mayor Arye Gur-Ei, who returned yesterday from the meeting of the executive of the International Union of Local Authorities, said that several companies in France, Germany and Spain have expressed interest in the project.

The successful bidder will also win the right to operate the subway.

**MABAT LTD.**, a manufacturer of kitchen cabinets and wall units, was sold by the Jewish Agency to Rim Industries Ltd. for \$300,000, to be paid in three instalments beginning next April, it was reported yesterday.

Arye Dulzin, Jewish Agency chairman, said Mabat, which was established by the agency in the development town of Netivot, had been able to narrow its big losses in recent years, enabling a buyer to be found. The company had been created to provide the town with employment.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

### MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:		Turnovers:		4.25% fully-linked		Stable/linked to 1%	
General Share Index:		Shares - total		80% linked		Stable/linked slightly	
General Share Index	123.64 +0.24%	NIS	8,973,100	Double-linked		Stable/linked to 1%	
Non-Bank Index	162.62 +0.35%	Arrangement	NIS 8,007,000	Dollar-linked:			
Arrangement	107.19 +0.14%	Non-bank	NIS 2,996,100	Admon		Generally rises to 0.5%	
Insurance	182.04 +0.19%	Bonds - total	NIS 5,464,500	Rimon		Generally rises to 0.5%	
Commer. Servs.	188.21 +0.06%	Dollar-linked	NIS 3,572,100	Gibson		Generally rises to 0.5%	
Real Estate	201.05 +0.47%	Treasury Bills	NIS 20,068,200	For Curr. denominated		Mixed to 1%	
Industrials	145.63 +0.36%	Share Movements:		Treasury Bills (annual yield)		20.20%-21.50%	
Textiles	205.61 +0.25%	Advances	162 (139)	of which 5%+			
Metals	181.13 +2.11%	of which 5%+	18 (23)	"buyers only"			
Electronics	99.91 +0.02%	Declines	2 (3)	of which 5%+			
Chemicals	136.00 +0.20%	of which 5%+	5 (4)	"sellers only"			
Industrial Invest.	140.81 +0.03%	Unchanged	132 (34)	Trading Halt			
Investment Cos.	182.03 +0.41%	Bond Market Trends:		Index-linked:		Mixed to 2%	
General Bond Index	115.44 +0.24%	Index-linked:	3% fully-linked				
Index-linked Bonds	117.04 +0.23%	3% fully-linked					
Partially-linked	118.86 +0.30%						
Partially-linked Bonds	116.06 +0.15%						
Dollar-linked Bonds	94.48 +0.30%						
Short-term 0-2 yrs	112.58 +0.18%						
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	114.12 +0.22%						
Long-term 5+ yrs	109.05 +0.34%						

## SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	% change	Name	Price	Volume	% change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>			
(not part of "arrangement")				Mali Ezra	1270	1044	-0.4
Maritime	1150	2786	+4.5	Supernol 2	7515	707	+1.3
General non-arr.	21500	27	-0.9	Delek r	3280	1384	-
First Int'l	3570	2241	+2.1	Lightstar	14500	7	+3.5
FB	4580	1928	+1.7	Cold Storage	2941	536	+2.0
				Dan Hotel	1950	590	-3.4
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				Yarden Hotel	2750	1	+1.1
(part of "arrangement")				Hilon 1	25100	20	-
Bank Leumi	81440	651	+0.1	Team 1	1900	1397	-1.8
Bank Hapoalim	80520	83	+0.4				
Bank Mizrahi	104360	83	+0.4	<b>Real Estate, Building and Agriculture</b>			
Bank Hapoalim r	33840	514	-	Azorim	822	5278	+0.4
Bank Leumi r	15420	1997	-	Elion	350	18468	-
Bank Leumi r	141650	11	-	Africa Int. 0.1	31100	43	+0.2
Bank Leumi r	35320	2412	+0.3	Prop. & Bldg.	3115	1377	-
Bank Leumi r	50280	-	-2.3	Bayada 0.1	4350	227	-1.1
				ILDC r	59100	66	-
<b>Mortgage Banks</b>				Rasco r	8536	43	+4.9
Leumi Mort. r	8930	240	-1.8	Mehadrin	7890	92	-0.3
Dev. Mort.	2295	200	+0.9	Hadarim	1331	900	-
Mishkan r	2581	262	+1.4				
Tefahot r	1620	73	-	<b>Industrials</b>			
Merriv r	6390	83	+4.9	Dubek b	4205	2059	+3.1
				Pr-Ze 1	no trading	100	+0.2
<b>Financial Institutions</b>				no trading	11950	100	+0.2
Agrie Co	118900	15	+2.8	Surfrost	18720	103	+1.2
Ind. Dev. DD	70170	20	+0.9	Adgar	552	2065	+4.0
Cit Leasing 0.1	20100	53	+1.0	Argamim r	16250	71	+1.2
				Dalia G	2441	690	+3.8
<b>Insurance</b>				Maquetta 1	5380	271	-
Ararat 0.1 r	1500	157	-0.9	Eagle 1	13850	85	+3.4
Phoenix 0.1	732	2180	-	Polgat	3850	500	+0.6
Hamishmar	8900	51	-0.9	Schellertine	14500	33	-1.2
Menachem 1	2250	200	+1.4	Rogovin	2805	461	-
Sahar r	8725	145	-	Urdan 0.1 r	7300	56	+2.7
Zion Hold. 1	8730	-	-	Is. Can Co. 1	2555	2452	+2.4
				Zion Cabies	2441	690	+3.8
				Packer Steel	15000	239	+4.3
				Elbit	378000	23	-0.8

## Anatoly and Avital

By the staff of The Jerusalem Post  
 Edited by Louis Rapoport

This was the love story that conquered superpower politics and galvanized the world to action: SECHARANSKY, THE JOURNEY HOME is the first full account of Avital's indomitable twelve-year appeal to free her husband Anatoly from the horrors of Soviet incarceration. Ever close to this struggle on all fronts and behind the scenes - from the public demonstrations to secret diplomatic maneuverings - The Jerusalem Post and its staff were involved. Seven Post journalists covered the developments on three continents, including from within the Soviet Union itself. Published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, hardcover, 317 pages. PRICE: NIS 39.00



To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000  
 Please send me SECHARANSKY, THE JOURNEY HOME.  
 I enclose a cheque for NIS 39.00.

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## FINANCIAL DATA ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

### ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

**SHEKEL INTEREST RATES**  
 PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month  
 Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	9.12	7-16.00%	8-16.50%	8-18.75%
HAPAOALIM	20.11	10-16.50%	11-17.50%	13-18.00%
DISCOUNT	19.11	10-16.00%	10-16.50%	14-20%
MIZRAHI	1.12	8-17%	6-17.50%	6-19.50%
FIRST INT'L	11.11	10-16%	11-17.20%	13-19.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.  
 (Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.  
 Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

### PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (December 9)

(December 9)				
MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS	
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.250	5.250	
STG (10,000 pounds)	9.750	9.875	9.875	
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.875	3.875	3.875	
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.125	3.125	3.000	
YFN (3,000,000 yen)	2.750	2.750	2.750	



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## Reasons for all seasons

ANOTHER rabbit has now been pulled out of the cabinet hat in the continuing effort to explain away Israel's participation in the arms-for-Iran deal.

After suggesting earlier that Israel's purpose was to sell arms, the prime minister told the Likud Knesset faction at a meeting on Monday, that a major aim had been to secure the release of three IDF prisoners of war held by terrorist Shi'ite groups in Lebanon. True, Mr. Shamir did not make a flat statement to that effect. What he actually said was that negotiations between the U.S. and Iran on the matter of the three soldiers had been aborted by the leakage—originally in Beirut, it should be added—of the news about the arms deal. Had it not been for the publicity, he confidently asserted, "We would have got to the question of our prisoners."

Up to a point, this is comforting to learn. Ever since the lid was blown on the Iranian story, Israelis must have been asking themselves why, in helping the U.S. to get its hostages back home, Israel was not also pressing the case of its own soldiers. Now we know that the government has at least tried; and some credence may now also be lent to the claim made two weeks ago by one William Northrop, an associate of tat-aluf (res.) Avraham Baram, that their own plan for a private, but unauthorized, arms shipment to Iran had been meant as part of such an attempt.

Nevertheless, doubts keep nagging the mind. For one thing, Mr. Shamir spoke of three imprisoned Israelis. Had he ascertained that Hizbullah's announcement at the time that it had "executed" one of two soldiers kidnapped in an ambush last February was false? That may be a minor matter: even a single Israeli soldier is worth almost any effort to set him free. More puzzling was the premier's evident assumption that the extremist faction within Amal—as it was described at the time—seized the airforce navigator whose plane was downed over Lebanon last October, is subject to Iranian discipline no less than Hizbullah itself; despite the fact that Amal leader Nabih Berri declared the airman to be his own hostage?

Did Mr. Shamir satisfy himself that the airman's fate depends not on Mr. Berri but on someone in Teheran?

This is not a minor matter, for in the absence of clarity on it the conclusion seems inescapable that the country is again being subjected to an official exercise in befuddlement instead of enlightenment on the Iranian business.

Israel's hostage problem in Lebanon originated early this year. Talks with U.S. officials about an Israeli role in an arrangement with Iran for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon started in the summer of 1985. The first shipment of weapons went from Israel in September of last year, resulting in the release of the first of three American hostages. Thus the matter of the three IDF soldiers held by one or another Shi'ite group could only have been tackled on as an afterthought.

The rationale, therefore, of an Israeli role in the arms deal remains a tight governmental secret. Unless, that is, we are to assume that Mr. Shamir simply engages in rhetorical exercises and that it really all boils down to Israel doing America a "humanitarian" favour—as Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin insist—simply because Israel cannot afford to reject an American request for such a favour.

Mr. Shamir's revelation about the Israeli hostages was meant to be an answer to Herut MK Uzi Landau's pertinent query whether the arms deal had not upped the ante that would be asked in any future prisoner exchange. The answer amounted to an evasion. What Mr. Landau in effect proposed was that it would now be perfectly reasonable to expect Hizbullah, which is not entirely under Teheran's boot, to insist on its share in the Israel-supplied weapons as the price for releasing the Israeli hostages it holds, besides the freeing of any number of Israel-held prisoners.

Granting as much, however, would it not also be a good idea to make Hizbullah a direct offer of weapons-for-hostages—plus released prisoners—as a way also of encouraging possible moderates within that terrorist outfit? For that matter, might it not be a good idea to make a similar offer to Syria, which controls a number of Palestinian gangs believed to be still holding Israeli war prisoners?

The premier and his colleagues would no doubt scoff at any such idea. They would argue that there are no moderates in Hizbullah or in Damascus. In the meantime, the search goes on for the true moderates in Teheran.

## A lesson for the French

SERVES the French right, exclaimed the interior minister, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, after hearing of the justice minister's decision not to extradite William Nakash to France.

Back in 1977, he pointed out, the French rejected Israel's bid for the extradition of Fatah arch-terrorist Abu Daoud—who had master-minded the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games—after he was nabbed visiting Paris. So now they should be taught a lesson: Israel will hit back by not handing Mr. Nakash over to them. Tit for tat.

This is now becoming the right-wing's chief argument on behalf of its newest idol, the murderer from Besancon. In large ads placed in a number of Hebrew newspapers yesterday, "The Public Committee for the Rescue of Jewish Lives" countered "legalistic arguments" with the assertion that the French government refuses "to this day" to extradite Abu Daoud.

The great minds behind the committee must expect gullible Israelis to fall for such nonsense. The fact, of course, is that Abu Daoud's extradition was barred not by the French government but by a French court, and that Abu Daoud was then promptly bundled off to Algeria.

The French court was doubtless doing the government's bidding when it ruled that Israel had no standing in the case, and that West Germany's similar request for extradition was technically flawed. That ruling was contemptible, and Israel's government said so. But the government then did not consider it appropriate to retaliate by scrapping the extradition treaty with France. And neither did any of the successor governments.

In the case of Mr. Nakash, both the Tel Aviv District Court and the High Court of Justice found the man extraditable. If the high court now sustains Mr. Shamir's decision to prevent extradition, for all that, it will mean that the treaty is to all intents and purposes dead.

Perhaps that is what Rabbi Peretz already suggests. But if so, he might as well say it openly.

# Presidential mission

Yohanan Meroz

I ENTIRELY agree with those who hold that a visit by the president of the State of Israel to Germany cannot be judged in terms of precedent. The fact that Knesset speakers, prime ministers, foreign ministers and countless other Israeli dignitaries have gone to Germany on official visits does not commit the president, nor, for that matter, does the fact that the Federal president has been his guest in Jerusalem.

Nothing symbolizes the House of Israel more universally and illustriously than the presidency of the state.

Every Jew, within or outside Israel's borders, has the right to expect the holder of that exalted office to pay attention to his views in matters stemming from deep emotions and of historic import. Innumerable Jews here and abroad will neither speak to Germans nor have any dealings with them, let alone set foot on their soil. Their feelings, of course, demand respect. So do those of others who, while fully sharing them, have reached other conclusions, although they too are profoundly disturbed by some occurrences in Germany today.

To counter deep-rooted passions with sober arguments is never easy; in the case of Germany it is well-nigh impossible. Nothing in the history of mankind has ever more traumatically marked a whole people than the Holocaust. The passage of time may have blurred the memory of some individuals, but in our collective con-

science the years of unspeakable horror will remain with us forever. They would our thinking—at times subconsciously—and impose patterns of behaviour on us which the outside world all too often fails to comprehend.

Even the most terrible chapters of history offer different lessons to different people, but can there be any doubt that the renaissance of the Jewish State represents the most glorious triumph over the forces of evil, the ultimate and noblest proof of their defeat? Is it not fitting that its banner be carried high and made visible to all by the person who personifies that triumph to those whose fathers and grandfathers committed—or were privy to—those most heinous crimes? Would not that be the supreme homage to the millions of dead, a token of their everlasting presence in our midst?

PRESIDENT Herzog is no doubt fully conscious of the unique character of this journey, the like of which has never taken place before. He must not expect even the briefest moment of relaxation, nor should he be burdened with the transaction of "ordinary" affairs of state, as he was when travelling to the Far East.

Yet, while it will not be primarily a visit to the present, it cannot and must not limit itself to the past. It is

precisely because there is no comparable relationship in which the delicate balance between past and future demands more diligent and dignified tending that no effort must be spared to ensure that it be neither desecrated with demagoguery nor consecrated with irrelevancy. The uniquely moral mission the president of Israel will be expected to fulfil when he goes to Germany, together with the active role he played in liberating the world from the Nazi scourge, raises the significance of Herzog's visit.

In this historic task the president will have the whole-hearted support of his host. No single person in Germany today embodies more convincingly the consciousness of inseparability of the future from the past, of hope from living memory, than President Richard von Weizsäcker. He has revealed himself as a courageous moral and spiritual guide, a genuine bearer of faith and humanity. By accepting his invitation Chaim Herzog will also pay tribute to a man who has won the respect and admiration of decent people everywhere.

Business will never be as usual between Jews and Germans, at least not for generations to come. Only by going to Germany, not by refraining from doing so, will the president get that message across. He can be relied upon to carry it effectively and nobly.

The writer is a former ambassador to Bonn.

# Our leaders' true aim

Macabee Dean

ALTHOUGH FIVE groups of our political and religious leaders are disguising the true thrust of their varied activities, it is easy to see that they all have at heart the reversal of Israel's upward emigration and downward immigration trends. Their ultimate purpose could not be more transparent if they gave their activities code names—which like closed cabinet sessions are meant to hide but only serve to arouse interest and make tongues wag—such as Operation Save our Repentant Son; Operation Fight Reform Conversion; Operation Tomato; Operation Gasterbeiter; and Operation Nerve Gas.

Let us take each of these "cases" in turn and see how they all fit together, generating immigration to Israel and slowing down emigration from it.

The first is the fight by Avraham Shafir, in his capacity as minister of justice, to prevent the extradition of William Nakash to France where he has been found guilty of murdering an Arab of ill repute.

The reasoning is twofold: Nakash has truly reformed himself and allegedly has become a "born-again Jew," (probably the best translation of *hozer be'ishva* to borrow a term from the U.S. Bible Belt); secondly, he will "rot," if not be killed by Arabs, in a French prison.

At any rate, Shafir himself is not only earning his little niche in heaven for carrying out the saying of the sages, "Saving a life for Israel has the weight of saving the entire people of Israel," but is also setting in motion the means to encourage other convicted criminals to seek "both spiritual salvation in religion" and "physical salvation" on the shores of this country under the Law of Return. This will increase our population.

Of course, if these "born-againers" commit a crime here—and are caught—which does happen in one case out of four—they will undoubtedly be sent to rot in an Israeli jail. And these jails, according to many Knesset members, are among some of the worst, overcrowded and vilest in the western world. They also host an occasional murder by a prisoner.

But, as far as we know, no direct comparison has been made between conditions and safety in Israeli and French jails; so there is certainly good reason to send a fact-finding "jail comparison" mission to France. (At the same time, these members of Knesset can also compare Israel's luxury hotels with France's, thus obviating the need for a separate and special fact-finding mission in this field at some later date.)

But can we attract this type of inspiring "born-againer" immigrant if we let our shores be defiled by those converted to Judaism by Reform rabbis? The answer, at least that given by Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, in his capacity as minister of interior, is a loud "no." So he has led the fight to purify the local scene and to make life intolerable for one such case, Shoshana Miller, who committed the unspeakable crime of being converted to Judaism by a Reform rabbi.

She is definitely *persona non grata*, a sort of religious leper, and the Orthodox leaders are trying to warn honest folk that she is to be shunned as a wolf in sheep's clothing by printing on her identity card information which will warn the unwary. This is the modern version of the Middle Ages practice of branding a criminal with a stigma, or making Jews wear a yellow patch.

The fact that she probably has a better knowledge of Judaism, and

other in an ever turbulent whirlpool, until disaster strikes.

For want of a tomato, Israel could fall, to paraphrase Benjamin Franklin.

Of course, the sensible thing to do would be to remove the distorting effect of the tomato from the cost-of-living index during its off season, when few people buy them anyway due to the exorbitant price. But doing the sensible thing is unthinkable as a philosophy, probably impossible as a political move, and a violation of a tradition. Better to have Operation Tomato and hope for the best.

Operation Gasterbeiter is also a method of slowing down emigration. Lowering our unemployment compensation allowances could have two effects: many people would think of taking a low-paying job in Israel, or seeking greener pastures abroad. Since many cabinet ministers fear the latter might happen, there is considerable talk of flying in from Portugal some 300 textile and metal workers.

They will receive about NIS 500 a month. This is enough for them not only to live on (they probably only eat tomatoes in season), but also to send something home. And some men will marry local girls, stay on, and become converted to the true religion—Orthodox style, heaven forbid Reform—and thus increase the population. (This has happened to some Gasterbeiter in West Germany.)

And finally, the last population stabilizing effort was Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's masterful playing down of his confirmation that the Syrians were stockpiling shells and missiles of poison and nerve gases. No public leader later rose to demand proof that Israel was taking adequate precautions against this banned method of warfare. Not one of them publicly asked if Israel was any more prepared physically, with gas masks and other means, than it was alert to the possibility of an Egyptian attack on Yom Kippur in 1973. Nor did any leader point out that Iraq has already used such gas against Iran, while the world shrugged its shoulders; nor that Iraq and Iran might be at each other's throats, but they, like Syria, were united in a pledge to wipe the State of Israel off the face of the map. They could end their own difficulties by attacking Israel. Such a method happened in George Orwell's 1984, and we are already well into 1986.

The official reason, of course, for Operation Tomato, as given by Moshe Nissim, in his capacity as finance minister, is that the high price of tomatoes will send the cost-of-living index skyrocketing, creating a situation in which the cost-of-living allowance, inflation, wage demands, devaluation, runaway inflationary spiral and so on, chase each

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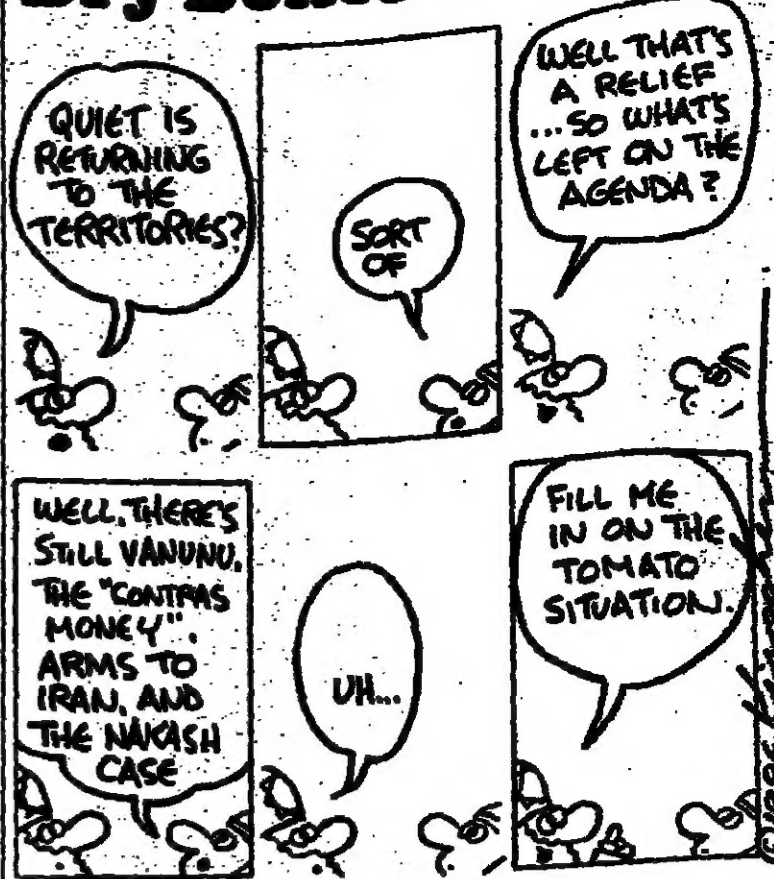
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## Dry Bones



## READERS' LETTERS

### SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY ON SPORT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post:—The comment "Shadow on Amos' glory" (November 26) contains somewhat outdated comments and interpretations of the official policy on sport by sport administrators in and by the South African government.

The comment made by the author that reforms in sport in South Africa still apply mainly only in the top echelons and that lower levels, e.g. in clubs and schools, apartheid holds sway, is contradictory to the official sport policy of the South African government.

Government prescription on participation in sport has been eliminated entirely and the main objects of the current government's sport policy are:

- 1) to afford all sportsmen and women in the Republic of South Africa the opportunity to achieve their full potential;
- 2) to develop sport as a means of promoting sound inter-group relations in South Africa; and
- 3) to avoid anything in sport that leads to confrontation, alienation or bitterness in our country.

The official government view on school sports is that the education authorities will regulate and manage official school sports. It lays down no precepts or guidelines. In other words, the government neither enforces nor prohibits non-racial competition.

The decision whether or not to permit such competition in official school sports is not taken by the government, but by the parent/teacher committees.

A similar situation exists with relation to club sports where these decisions are taken by the steering committees of such clubs and not by the government.

Furthermore, sport bodies in South Africa have by word and deed, repeatedly rejected apartheid and all forms of discrimination, indicating clearly that this is totally incompatible, not only within sport itself, but also within a peaceful South Africa.

J. KILLIAN,  
 Charge d'affaires a.i.,  
 Republic of South Africa Embassy,  
 Tel Aviv.

### JOBS FOR NAKASH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post:—In deciding not to extradite William Nakash, Justice Minister Avraham Shafir expressed his hope that this *oleh hadash* from France would become a productive member of Israeli society. Minister Shafir himself could help Mr. Nakash find employment by offering him one of several jobs:

- 1) Within Shafir's own Tourism Ministry, Nakash could become head of the Criminal Tourism Department, helping to woo Jewish stock manipulators and tax evaders to Israel, spending their ill-gotten gains here and thereby helping our ailing economy.
- 2) If Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz will agree, a position could be created within the Interior Ministry, that of Registrar of *Baalei T'shuva* with Criminal Backgrounds. Until now, our society has been unfair in applying the Law of Return, discriminating against those who cannot play basketball or cannot spend a fortune to get elected to the Knesset. Why deny the same right of Jewish respectabil-

ity to ordinary murderers and thieves?

3. Shafir could persuade Education Minister Navon to create the position of Curriculum Supervisor for Delinquent Teenagers. Nakash could then develop course syllabuses to teach juvenile offenders to become honourable citizens by committing only these crimes that are "politically, nationally, or racially motivated"—provided, of course, that they are Jewish.

4) Then again, if Mr. Nakash could attend law school and graduate quickly, he could be appointed as Mr. Shafir's own assistant at the Justice Ministry. There he could help draft position papers justifying amnesty for murderers who are agents of the security services or foreign nationals with bona fide Jewish credentials.

Alas, in the Israel of 1986, there seem to be many career opportunities for William Nakash.

YEHEZKEL LANDAU  
 Information Secretary  
 for Oz veShalom  
 Jerusalem.

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Israel Press Council  
**Israel Press Council Plenum Meeting**  
 with  
**Police Inspector-General,  
 Rav Nitzav David Kraus**  
 will be held on Friday, December 19, 1986  
 (and not on December 12)  
 at 11 a.m. at Beit Sokolov, Tel Aviv.  
 All members of the plenum are requested  
 to come to the meeting.

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